UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/407
28 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to have the text of the statement issued by the Malian Government following the coup d'état in Sierra Leone circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Moctar OUANE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-14060 (E) 280597 280597

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Annex

Statement by the Malian Government following the coup d'état in Sierra Leone, issued in Koulouba, Mali, on 26 May 1997

The Government and people of Mali were deeply dismayed to learn the news of the coup d'état that had taken place on 25 May 1997 against President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, who had been democratically elected by the Sierra Leonean people on 13 March 1996.

This military putsch, contrary to the basic principles of democracy, is a grave assault against the dignity and free choice of a people who rightly aspire to build a state based on the rule of law after having undergone so many years of instability and civil war.

The people of Mali and their Government unreservedly condemn the use of force as a means of achieving power and call upon the military putschists to heed the voice of reason and restore power to the institutions democratically elected by the Sierra Leonean people.

Convinced that there can be no economic and social development without peace and democracy, they reaffirm their steadfast and complete support for the people and the legal Government of Sierra Leone and call upon the Organization of African Unity and the international community to bring about the immediate restoration of legality in Sierra Leone.

The Government of Mali declares its solidarity with the fraternal and friendly people of Sierra Leone, who aspire only to achieve development in an atmosphere of peace and true democracy.

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S/1997/408
28 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 27 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement issued on 25 May 1997 by the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan, on the decision by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to recognize the new Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad KAMAL
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

97-14112 (E) 290597 300597

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ANNEX

Statement by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, issued on 25 May 1997

1. For 18 long years, the people of Afghanistan have gone through immense sufferings and have seen their country ravaged by war. As a neighbour and well-wisher, Pakistan has also been directly affected by the conflict in Afghanistan.

2. Our policy has been consistently aimed at the restoration of durable peace in Afghanistan. Towards this end, we have lent our support to all efforts aimed at promoting an intra-Afghan dialogue leading to the establishment of a broad-based Government. Our policy has always been and continues to be one of strict non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

3. Like most countries, the Government of Pakistan has been dealing with various regimes in Afghanistan by virtue of their control of Kabul. Despite the fact that the Rabbani regime has long lost its legitimacy and has been ousted from Kabul, it is a matter of regret that it continues to be recognized by the international community. This situation now needs to be remedied.

4. The Government of Pakistan has appreciated the landmark decision taken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of OIC held at Jakarta in December 1996 (see A/51/774-S/1997/45, annex), when the representative of the Rabbani regime was ousted and the seat of Afghanistan kept vacant.

5. The recent developments in northern Afghanistan have shown that the Uzbek and Tajik commanders have risen in revolt against their leadership in favour of the Taliban. According to reports, after the fall of Shibergan, the joint forces of the Taliban and General Malik were able to enter Mazar-e-Sharif with little resistance or bloodshed. The Afghan Government now controls 26 provinces and genuinely comprises various ethnic groups in Afghanistan. We have seen that the Taliban advances since their emergence in 1994 have been popularly acclaimed by the Afghan people, who have made no secret of their desire to get rid of the tyrannical rule of the war in which the lives, honour and property of innocent citizens was not safe.

6. The Government of Pakistan has also noted with interest the statement of the Taliban leadership in which they have clearly stated that they would adhere strictly to a policy of neutrality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and would not allow any country to interfere in their internal affairs. The Taliban leadership has also attached high priority to the restoration of peace and stability in Afghanistan and has sought the assistance of the international community for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

7. Pakistan has so far withheld recognition of the new Government in order to give time for the promotion of a broad-based Government through peaceful negotiation. I am happy to announce that the Government of Pakistan has now decided to accord formal recognition to the new Government of the Islamic State

of Afghanistan. We feel that the new Government fulfils all criteria for de jure recognition. It is now in effective control of most of the territory of Afghanistan and is representative of all ethnic groups in that country.

8. We look forward to a meaningful and cooperative relationship with the Government and the people of the Islamic State of Afghanistan in the interest of the peace and security of the region.

9. I would like to take this opportunity to express the hope that, following the recent developments in Afghanistan, the United Nations, OIC and other international organizations would also take the just decision of recognizing the new Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan. We also hope that the international community will fulfil its responsibility for the reconstruction and economic development of the brotherly State of Afghanistan.

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Security Council

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S/1997/409
28 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

# LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On 3 May 1997, at 2000 hours, the Kuwaiti party fired 4 shells in the direction of Iraqi territory.

2. On 14 May 1997, at 0530 hours, the Kuwaiti party fired 10 times, using GC-type weapons, in the direction of the Iraqi residential quarter in Ta'mim.

I request you to intercede with Kuwait in order to put an end to these provocative practices, which the Kuwaiti authorities have frequently been engaging in for some time now and which are directed against the Iraqi civilian population, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the rules of international law and the provisions relating to no-man's land. Furthermore, I should like to reaffirm the right of the Republic of Iraq to seek reparations for the damage suffered by its people as a result of these acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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97-14073 (E) 280597 280597

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/410
28 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the Protocol on the Guarantees of Implementation of the General Agreement on Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, signed by the delegations of the Republic of Tajikistan and of the United Tajik Opposition in Tehran, on 28 May 1997.

It would be appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-14128 (E) 290597

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Annex

Protocol on the guarantees of implementation of the General Agreement on Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, signed at Tehran on 28 May 1997

Pursuant to the Protocol on the Main Principles of Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan of 17 August 1995 and in order to ensure full and strict implementation of the General Agreement on Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (hereinafter referred to as the General Agreement), which includes as its integral parts:

- Protocol on the Main Principles of Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan of 17 August 1995;

- Protocol on Political Issues of 18 May 1997;

- Agreement between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Emomali Sharipovich Rakhmonov, and the Leader of the United Tajik Opposition, Said Abdullo Nuri, based on the results of their meeting in Moscow on 23 December 1996;

- Protocol on the Main Functions and Powers of the Commission on National Reconciliation of 23 December 1996;

- Charter of the Commission on National Reconciliation of 21 February 1997;

- Additional Protocol to the Protocol on the Main Functions and Powers of the Commission on National Reconciliation of 21 February 1997;

- Protocol on Military Issues of 8 March 1997;

- Protocol on Refugee-related issues of 13 January 1997,

the delegations of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and of the United Tajik Opposition (UTO), in consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Tajikistan and representatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Islamic State of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Kazakstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan agreed as follows:

1. The good will of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Leadership of the United Tajik Opposition (hereinafter referred to as the Parties) and their commitment to achieving peace and national accord in the country shall be considered as the most important guarantees of strict implementation of the General Agreement. In this context, the material guarantees shall be deemed to be the agreements laid down in the above-mentioned Protocols and Agreements, in particular, to establish the Commission on National

Reconciliation with equal representation of the Parties and headed by a representative of UTO; to reserve for representatives of the Opposition (UTO) thirty (30) per cent of posts in the executive power structures and twenty-five (25) per cent of seats in the Central Electoral Commission; to carry out the reintegration, disarmament and disbanding of the UTO armed units, as well as the reform of the power structures of the Republic of Tajikistan; to ensure the voluntary return, in safety and dignity, of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes; to provide amnesty for persons who took part in the civil conflict and political confrontation, as well as to lift the bans and limitations on the activities of political parties and movements that are part of UTO and on the mass media which shall function within the framework of the Constitution and effective laws of the Republic of Tajikistan, and in accordance with the norms and guarantees established in the General Agreement.

2. The Parties agreed to request the United Nations to provide guarantees of implementation of the General Agreement through possible adoption by the Security Council of the United Nations of a new mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) which would take into account the successful completion of the inter-Tajik talks and might provide for monitoring of the implementation of the General Agreement by the Parties, provision of expertise, consultations and good offices at all stages of its implementation and, possibly, other functions.

3. At the request of the Parties, the Governments of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Kazakstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan agreed to act as political and moral guarantors of comprehensive and strict implementation of the General Agreement by the Parties. In this connection, it may be desirable to have periodic meetings of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the guarantor States in Dushanbe.

4. In order to monitor the implementation of the General Agreement by the Parties and to provide them with expertise, consultations and other good offices, the guarantor States agreed to establish, for the period of the implementation of the General Agreement, a Contact Group which shall be stationed in Dushanbe and shall consist of the ambassadors of the guarantor States accredited there or of specially appointed representatives. The Contact Group shall also include the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Tajikistan, the head of the OSCE mission in Tajikistan and a representative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). With the consent of the guarantor States, OSCE and OIC, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Tajikistan shall perform the functions of the Contact Group coordinator. Besides the above-mentioned monitoring and good offices, the Contact Group shall inform the Governments of the guarantor States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations through his Special Representative for Tajikistan and the decision-making bodies of the OSCE and OIC about any violations of the General Agreement by the Parties and shall forward recommendations on the ways of ensuring compliance. The Contact Group shall begin its work in Dushanbe concurrently with the commencement of the functioning of the Commission on National Reconciliation. Rules of procedure of the Contact Group shall be established by its members within one week following the beginning of its work.

5. OSCE, through its mission in Dushanbe, shall facilitate the implementation of the General Agreement in the areas related to the observance of human rights and the establishment of democratic political and legal institutions and processes in the Republic of Tajikistan.

The present Protocol has been executed in the Russian and English languages, both language versions being equally valid.

(Signed) T. NAZAROV
Head of the delegation
of the Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed) A. TURAJONZODAH
Head of the delegation
of the United Tajik Opposition

(Signed) Gerd MERREM
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
[Signature illegible]

Representative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference
[Signature illegible]

For the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan [Signature illegible]

For the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran [Signature illegible]

For the Government of the Republic of Kazakstan [Signature illegible]

For the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic [Signature illegible]

For the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan [Signature illegible]

For the Government of the Russian Federation [Signature illegible]

For the Government of Turkmenistan [Signature illegible]

For the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Signature illegible]

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UNITED
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Security Council

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S/1997/411
29 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 12 February 1997 (S/1997/122) from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates, I have the honour to convey the following observations regarding the Iranian islands in the Persian Gulf:

1. Such communications, in which the proper and correct name of the "Persian Gulf" has not been used, are unnecessary and provocative. They will not help in removing misunderstandings in a region where all littoral States should be concerned with peace, security and tranquillity.

2. My Government categorically rejects all allegations referred to in the above-mentioned letter and considers it as an interference in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a violation of its territorial integrity.

3. The Islamic Republic of Iran, once again, emphasizes the need to resolve the existing misunderstandings in bilateral negotiations.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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97-14266 (E) 290597 310597

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/412
29 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 21 May 1997 from the President of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to you (S/1997/394, annex).

My Government shares the view expressed in the letter regarding the positive role of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) in maintaining stability in the Dubrovnik region of Croatia and providing security for the Boka Kotorska region in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The work of UNMOP personnel deserves our commendation. While the presence of UNMOP is welcome, both Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are cognizant of the fact that the UNMOP mandate cannot be endless, and that a permanent security arrangement should be found to satisfy the security needs of both Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska. The two countries have agreed to pursue such an arrangement through bilateral negotiations, as stated in article 4 of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (A/51/351-S/1996/744, annex).

My Government has made several proposals in regard to a possible security arrangement, including a proposal to demilitarize broader areas on both sides of the border. It is now awaiting a response or similar counter-proposal from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. My Government is confident that a proper security arrangement can be found, that is both consistent with international norms and satisfies the basic principle of inviolability of internationally recognized borders.

The Republic of Croatia and the international community have shown an understanding for the security concerns of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in respect of Boka Kotorska. However, my Government believes, and it has the support in relevant Security Council resolutions, that these concerns can only be resolved through arrangements that respect the existing internationally recognized borders. The respect for international borders forms the bedrock of the international community's policy, as the key element for maintaining peace and stability, not only in this part of the world.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan SIMONOVIC
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1997/413
30 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Items 40, 62, 71, 81 and 88
of the preliminary list*
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN EUROPE
COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND
DISARMAMENT OBLIGATIONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 28 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, E. M. Primakov, addressed to you with a request to circulate the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Russian Federation, signed in Paris on 27 May 1997 by the President of the Russian Federation, the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the heads of State and Government of the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should like to request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40, 62, 71, 81 and 88 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. LAVROV

* A/52/50.

97-14229 (E) 040697 040697 050697

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ANNEX

Letter dated 28 May 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Russian Federation, signed in Paris on 27 May 1997 by the President of the Russian Federation, the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be grateful if you would have this document circulated among all the members of the United Nations.

(Signed) E. PRIMAKOV

APPENDIX

[Original: English, French and Russian]

# FOUNDING ACT ON MUTUAL RELATIONS, COOPERATION AND SECURITY BETWEEN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its member States, on the one hand, and the Russian Federation, on the other hand, hereinafter referred to as NATO and Russia, based on an enduring political commitment undertaken at the highest political level, will build together a lasting and inclusive peace in the Euro-Atlantic area on the principles of democracy and cooperative security.

NATO and Russia do not consider each other as adversaries. They share the goal of overcoming the vestiges of earlier confrontation and competition and of strengthening mutual trust and cooperation. The present Act reaffirms the determination of NATO and Russia to give concrete substance to their shared commitment to build a stable, peaceful and undivided Europe, whole and free, to the benefit of all its peoples. Making this commitment at the highest political level marks the beginning of a fundamentally new relationship between NATO and Russia. They intend to develop, on the basis of common interest, reciprocity and transparency, a strong, stable and enduring partnership.

This Act defines the goals and mechanism of consultation, cooperation, joint decision-making and joint action that will constitute the core of the mutual relations between NATO and Russia.

NATO has undertaken a historic transformation -- a process that will continue. In 1991 the Alliance revised its strategic doctrine to take account of the new security environment in Europe. Accordingly, NATO has radically reduced and continues the adaptation of its conventional and nuclear forces. While preserving the capability to meet the commitments undertaken in the Washington Treaty, NATO has expanded and will continue to expand its political functions, and taken on new missions of peacekeeping and crisis management in support of the United Nations (UN) and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), such as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to address new security challenges in close association with other countries and international organisations. NATO is in the process of developing the European Security and Defence Identity (ESDI) within the Alliance. It will continue to develop a broad and dynamic pattern of cooperation with OSCE participating States in particular through the Partnership for Peace and is working with Partner countries on the initiative to establish a Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. NATO member States have decided to examine NATO's Strategic Concept to ensure that it is fully consistent with Europe's new security situation and challenges.

Russia is continuing the building of a democratic society and the realisation of its political and economic transformation. It is developing the concept of its national security and revising its military doctrine to ensure that they are fully consistent with new security realities. Russia has carried out deep reductions in its armed forces, has withdrawn its forces on an unprecedented scale from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic countries and withdrawn all its nuclear weapons back to its own national territory. Russia is committed to further reducing its conventional and nuclear forces. It is actively participating in peacekeeping operations in support of the UN and the OSCE, as well as in crisis management in different areas of the world. Russia is contributing to the multinational forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## I. PRINCIPLES

Proceeding from the principle that the security of all states in the Euro-Atlantic community is indivisible, NATO and Russia will work together to contribute to the establishment in Europe of common and comprehensive security based on the allegiance to shared values, commitments and norms of behaviour in the interests of all states.

NATO and Russia will help to strengthen the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including developing further its role as a primary instrument in preventive diplomacy, conflict

prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation and regional security cooperation, as well as in enhancing its operational capabilities to carry out these tasks. The OSCE, as the only pan-European security organisation, has a key role in European peace and stability. In strengthening the OSCE, NATO and Russia will cooperate to prevent any possibility of returning to a Europe of division and confrontation, or the isolation of any state.

Consistent with the OSCE's work on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-First Century, and taking into account the decisions of the Lisbon Summit concerning a Charter on European security, NATO and Russia will seek the widest possible cooperation among participating States of the OSCE with the aim of creating in Europe a common space of security and stability, without dividing lines or spheres of influence limiting the sovereignty of any state.

NATO and Russia start from the premise that the shared objective of strengthening security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area for the benefit of all countries requires a response to new risks and challenges, such as aggressive nationalism, proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, terrorism, persistent abuse of human rights and of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and unresolved territorial disputes, which pose a threat to common peace, prosperity and stability.

This Act does not affect, and cannot be regarded as affecting, the primary responsibility of the UN Security Council for maintaining international peace and security, or the role of the OSCE as the inclusive and comprehensive organisation for consultation, decision-making and cooperation in its area and as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter.

In implementing the provisions in this Act, NATO and Russia will observe in good faith their obligations under international law and international instruments, including the obligations of the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights as well as their commitments under the Helsinki Final Act and subsequent OSCE documents, including the Charter of Paris and the documents adopted at the Lisbon OSCE Summit.

To achieve the aims of this Act, NATO and Russia will base their relations on a shared commitment to the following principles:

- development, on the basis of transparency, of a strong, stable, enduring and equal partnership and of cooperation to strengthen security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area;

- acknowledgement of the vital role that democracy, political pluralism, the rule of law, and respect for human rights and civil liberties and the development of free market economies play in the development of common prosperity and comprehensive security;

- refraining from the threat or use of force against each other as well as against any other state, its sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence in any manner inconsistent with the United Nations Charter and with the Declaration of Principles Guiding Relations Between Participating States contained in the Helsinki Final Act;

- respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states and their inherent right to choose the means to ensure their own security, the inviolability of borders and peoples' right of self-determination as enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents;

- mutual transparency in creating and implementing defence policy and military doctrines;

- prevention of conflicts and settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with UN and OSCE principles;

- support, on a case-by-case basis, of peacekeeping operations carried out under the authority of the UN Security Council or the responsibility of the OSCE.

## II. MECHANISM FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION, THE NATO-RUSSIA PERMANENT JOINT COUNCIL

To carry out the activities and aims provided for by this Act and to develop common approaches to European security and to political problems, NATO and Russia will create the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council. The central objective of this Permanent Joint Council will be to build increasing levels of trust, unity of purpose and habits of consultation and cooperation between NATO and Russia, in order to enhance each other's security and that of all nations in the Euro-Atlantic area and diminish the security of none. If disagreements arise, NATO and Russia will endeavour to settle them on the basis of goodwill and mutual respect within the framework of political consultations.

The Permanent Joint Council will provide a mechanism for consultations, coordination and, to the maximum extent possible, where appropriate, for joint decisions and joint action with respect to security issues of common concern. The consultations will not extend to internal matters of either NATO, NATO member States or Russia.

The shared objective of NATO and Russia is to identify and pursue as many opportunities for joint action as possible. As the relationship develops, they expect that additional opportunities for joint action will emerge.

The Permanent Joint Council will be the principal venue of consultation between NATO and Russia in times of crisis or for any other situation affecting peace and stability. Extraordinary meetings of the Council will take place in addition to its regular meetings to allow for prompt consultations in case of emergencies. In this context, NATO and Russia will promptly consult within the Permanent Joint Council in case one of the Council members perceives a threat to its territorial integrity, political independence or security.

The activities of the Permanent Joint Council will be built upon the principles of reciprocity and transparency. In the course of their consultations and cooperation, NATO and Russia will inform each other regarding the respective security-related challenges they face and the measures that each intends to take to address them.

Provisions of this Act do not provide NATO or Russia, in any way, with a right of veto over the actions of the other nor do they infringe upon or restrict the rights of NATO or Russia to independent decision-making and action. They cannot be used as a means to disadvantage the interests of other states.

The Permanent Joint Council will meet at various levels and in different forms, according to the subject matter and the wishes of NATO and Russia. The Permanent Joint Council will meet at the level of Foreign Ministers and at the level of Defence Ministers twice annually, and also monthly at the level of ambassadors/permanent representatives to the North Atlantic Council.

The Permanent Joint Council may also meet, as appropriate, at the level of Heads of State and Government.

The Permanent Joint Council may establish committees or working groups for individual subjects or areas of cooperation on an ad hoc or permanent basis, as appropriate.

Under the auspices of the Permanent Joint Council, military representatives and Chiefs of Staff will also meet; meetings of Chiefs of Staff will take place no less than twice a year, and also monthly at military representatives level. Meetings of military experts may be convened, as appropriate.

The Permanent Joint Council will be chaired jointly by the Secretary General of NATO, a representative of one of the NATO member States on a rotation basis, and a representative of Russia.

To support the work of the Permanent Joint Council, NATO and Russia will establish the necessary administrative structures.

Russia will establish a Mission to NATO headed by a representative at the rank of Ambassador. A senior military representative and his staff will be part of this Mission for the purposes of the military cooperation. NATO retains the possibility of establishing an appropriate presence in Moscow, the modalities of which remain to be determined.

The agenda for regular sessions will be established jointly. Organisational arrangements and rules of procedure for the Permanent Joint Council will be worked out. These arrangements will be in place for the inaugural meeting of the Permanent Joint Council which will be held no later than four months after the signature of this Act.

The Permanent Joint Council will engage in three distinct activities:

- consulting on the topics in Section III of this Act and on any other political or security issue determined by mutual consent;

- on the basis of these consultations, developing joint initiatives on which NATO and Russia would agree to speak or act in parallel;

- once consensus has been reached in the course of consultation, making joint decisions and taking joint action on a case-by-case basis, including participation, on an equitable basis, in the planning and preparation of joint operations, including peacekeeping operations under the authority of the UN Security Council or the responsibility of the OSCE.

Any actions undertaken by NATO or Russia, together or separately, must be consistent with the United Nations Charter and the OSCE's governing principles.

Recognizing the importance of deepening contacts between the legislative bodies of the participating States to this Act, NATO and Russia will also encourage expanded dialogue and cooperation between the North Atlantic Assembly and the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

## III. AREAS FOR CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION

In building their relationship, NATO and Russia will focus on specific areas of mutual interest. They will consult and strive to cooperate to the broadest possible degree in the following areas:

- issues of common interest related to security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area or to concrete crises, including the contribution of NATO and Russia to security and stability in this area;

- conflict prevention, including preventive diplomacy, crisis management and conflict resolution taking into account the role and responsibility of the UN and the OSCE and the work of these organisations in these fields;

- joint operations, including peacekeeping operations, on a case-by-case basis, under the authority of the UN Security Council or the responsibility of the OSCE, and if Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTF) are used in such cases, participation in them at an early stage;

- participation of Russia in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace;

- exchange of information and consultation on strategy, defence policy, the military doctrines of NATO and Russia, and budgets and infrastructure development programmes;

- arms control issues;

- nuclear safety issues, across their full spectrum;

- preventing the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and their delivery means, combatting nuclear trafficking and strengthening cooperation in specific arms control areas, including political and defence aspects of proliferation;

- possible cooperation in Theatre Missile Defence;

- enhanced regional air traffic safety, increased air traffic capacity and reciprocal exchanges, as appropriate, to promote confidence through increased measures of transparency and exchanges of information in relation to air defence and related aspects of airspace management/control. This will include exploring possible cooperation on appropriate air defence related matters;

- increasing transparency, predictability and mutual confidence regarding the size and roles of the conventional forces of member States of NATO and Russia;

- reciprocal exchanges, as appropriate, on nuclear weapons issues, including doctrines and strategy of NATO and Russia;

- coordinating a programme of expanded cooperation between respective military establishments, as further detailed below;

- pursuing possible armaments-related cooperation through association of Russia with NATO's Conference of National Armaments Directors;

- conversion of defence industries;

- developing mutually agreed cooperative projects in defence-related economic, environmental and scientific fields;

- conducting joint initiatives and exercises in civil emergency preparedness and disaster relief;

- combatting terrorism and drug trafficking;

- improving public understanding of evolving relations between NATO and Russia, including the establishment of a NATO documentation centre or information office in Moscow.

Other areas can be added by mutual agreement.

## IV. POLITICAL-MILITARY MATTERS

NATO and Russia affirm their shared desire to achieve greater stability and security in the Euro-Atlantic area.

The member States of NATO reiterate that they have no intention, no plan and no reason to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of new members, nor any need to change any aspect of NATO's nuclear posture or nuclear policy - and do not foresee any future need to do so. This subsumes the fact that NATO has decided that it has no intention, no plan, and no reason to establish nuclear weapon storage sites on the territory of those members, whether through the construction of new nuclear storage facilities or the adaptation of old nuclear storage facilities. Nuclear storage sites are understood to be facilities specifically designed for the stationing of nuclear weapons, and include all types of hardened above or below ground facilities (storage bunkers or vaults) designed for storing nuclear weapons.

Recognising the importance of the adaptation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) for the broader context of security in the OSCE area and the work on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-First Century, the member States of NATO and Russia will work together in Vienna with the other States Parties to adapt the CFE Treaty to enhance its viability and effectiveness, taking into account Europe's changing security environment and the legitimate security interests of all OSCE participating States. They share the objective of concluding an adaptation agreement as expeditiously as possible and, as a first step in this process, they will, together with other States Parties to the CFE Treaty, seek to conclude as soon as possible a framework agreement setting forth the basic elements of an adapted CFE Treaty, consistent with the objectives and principles of the Document on Scope and Parameters agreed at Lisbon in December 1996.

NATO and Russia believe that an important goal of CFE Treaty adaptation should be a significant lowering in the total amount of Treaty-Limited Equipment permitted in the Treaty's area of application compatible with the legitimate defence requirements of each State Party. NATO and Russia encourage all States Parties to the CFE Treaty to consider reductions in their CFE equipment entitlements, as part of an overall effort to achieve lower equipment levels that are consistent with the transformation of Europe's security environment.

The member States of NATO and Russia commit themselves to exercise restraint during the period of negotiations, as foreseen in the Document on Scope and Parameters, in relation to the current postures and capabilities of their conventional armed forces - in particular with respect to their levels of forces and deployments - in the Treaty's area of application, in order to avoid developments in the security situation in Europe diminishing the security of any State Party. This commitment is without prejudice to possible voluntary decisions by the individual States Parties to reduce their force levels or deployments, or to their legitimate security interests.

The member States of NATO and Russia proceed on the basis that adaptation of the CFE Treaty should help to ensure equal security for all States Parties irrespective of their membership of a politico-military alliance, both to preserve and strengthen stability and continue to prevent any destabilizing increase of forces in various regions of Europe and in Europe as a whole. An adapted CFE Treaty should also further enhance military transparency by extended information exchange and verification, and permit the possible accession by new States Parties.

The member States of NATO and Russia propose to other CFE States Parties to carry out such adaptation of the CFE Treaty so as to enable States Parties to reach, through a transparent and cooperative process, conclusions regarding reductions they might be prepared to take and resulting national Treaty-Limited Equipment ceilings. These will then be codified as binding limits in the adapted

Treaty to be agreed by consensus of all States Parties, and reviewed in 2001 and at five-year intervals thereafter. In doing so, the States Parties will take into account all the levels of Treaty-Limited Equipment established for the Atlantic-to-the-Urals area by the original CFE Treaty, the substantial reductions that have been carried out since then, the changes to the situation in Europe and the need to ensure that the security of no state is diminished.

The member States of NATO and Russia reaffirm that States Parties to the CFE Treaty should maintain only such military capabilities, individually or in conjunction with others, as are commensurate with individual or collective legitimate security needs, taking into account their international obligations, including the CFE Treaty.

Each State-Party will base its agreement to the provisions of the adapted Treaty on all national ceilings of the States Parties, on its projections of the current and future security situation in Europe.

In addition, in the negotiations on the adaptation of the CFE Treaty, the member States of NATO and Russia will, together with other States Parties, seek to strengthen stability by further developing measures to prevent any potentially threatening build-up of conventional forces in agreed regions of Europe, to include Central and Eastern Europe.

NATO and Russia have clarified their intentions with regard to their conventional force postures in Europe's new security environment and are prepared to consult on the evolution of these postures in the framework of the Permanent Joint Council.

NATO reiterates that in the current and foreseeable security environment, the Alliance will carry out its collective defence and other missions by ensuring the necessary interoperability, integration, and capability for reinforcement rather than by additional permanent stationing of substantial combat forces. Accordingly, it will have to rely on adequate infrastructure commensurate with the above tasks. In this context, reinforcement may take place, when necessary, in the event of defence against a threat of aggression and missions in support of peace consistent with the United Nations Charter and the OSCE governing principles, as well as for exercises consistent with the adapted CFE Treaty, the provisions of the Vienna Document 1994 and mutually agreed transparency measures. Russia will exercise similar restraint in its conventional force deployments in Europe.

The member States of NATO and Russia will strive for greater transparency, predictability and mutual confidence with regard to their armed forces. They will comply fully with their obligations under the Vienna Document 1994 and develop cooperation with the other OSCE participating States, including negotiations in the appropriate format, inter alia within the OSCE to promote confidence and security.

The member States of NATO and Russia will use and improve existing arms control regimes and confidence-building measures to create security relations based on peaceful cooperation.

NATO and Russia, in order to develop cooperation between their military establishments, will expand political-military consultations and cooperation through the Permanent Joint Council with an enhanced dialogue between the senior military authorities of NATO and its member States and of Russia. They will implement a programme of significantly expanded military activities and practical cooperation between NATO and Russia at all levels. Consistent with the tenets of the Permanent Joint Council, this enhanced military-to-military dialogue will be built upon the principle that neither party views the other as a threat nor seeks to disadvantage the other's security. This enhanced military-to-military dialogue will include regularly-scheduled reciprocal briefings on NATO and Russian military doctrine, strategy and resultant force posture and will include the broad possibilities for joint exercises and training.

To support this enhanced dialogue and the military components of the Permanent Joint Council, NATO and Russia will establish military liaison missions at various levels on the basis of reciprocity and further mutual arrangements.

To enhance their partnership and ensure this partnership is grounded to the greatest extent possible in practical activities and direct cooperation, NATO's and Russia's respective military authorities will explore the further development of a concept for joint NATO-Russia peacekeeping operations. This initiative should build upon the positive experience of working together in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the lessons learned there will be used in the establishment of Combined Joint Task Forces.

* * *

The present Act takes effect upon the date of its signature.

NATO and Russia will take the proper steps to ensure its implementation in accordance with their procedures.

The present Act is established in two originals in the French, English and Russian language.

The Secretary General of NATO and the Government of the Russian Federation will provide the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the OSCE with the text of this Act with the request to circulate it to all members of their Organisations.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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GENERAL

S/1997/414
29 May 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

By my letter dated 1 November 1996 (S/1996/910), I transmitted to your predecessor the letter dated 23 October 1996 in which the Government of Burundi formally proposed that the Security Council set up an international criminal tribunal to punish the crimes of genocide perpetrated in Burundi and requested direct proof and circumstantial evidence from the International Commission of Inquiry concerning the assassination of President Melchior Ndadaye, which was "planned beforehand", and concerning acts of genocide. In his reply dated 20 December 1996, the Secretary-General informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi that, by the letter dated 24 September 1996 from its President addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1996/780), the Security Council had taken note of the recommendations made by the Commission and had noted that those recommendations could not be implemented under the conditions prevailing in Burundi, and had therefore decided that, once conditions permitted, the recommendations should be considered further.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the document by which the Government of Burundi renews its official request to the Security Council that it set up as a matter of urgency the international criminal tribunal that the entire people of Burundi so desperately desires. In the view of all the main parties concerned and qualified to judge the need for this tribunal, namely, the Government, legal political parties of all ideologies and allegiances, civil society, youth, humanitarian organizations, etc., everything points to the need for this international judicial body to be set up by the United Nations Security Council.

I should be deeply grateful, therefore, if you would communicate this request as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nsanze TERENCE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-14414 (E) 300597 300597

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Annex

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Burundi, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 20 December 1996 informing us of the follow-up given to our request of 23 October 1997 by distributing it as an official document of the Security Council.

The Government of Burundi welcomes the fact that the Security Council took note of the conclusions of the report of the International Commission of Inquiry and notes that, at that time, those conclusions could not be implemented under the conditions prevailing in Burundi (S/1996/682, para. 497).

The Government of Burundi, in consultation with all the parties concerned and with the international community, has launched a peace process so that all people of Burundi can work together, inter alia, through dialogue, for a rapid return to peace and for the restoration of the appropriate democratic institutions.

In this peace process, it will be important to put in place mechanisms for monitoring, preventing and eradicating the ideology of genocide and the crime to which it has given rise in Burundi: genocide.

To this end, the Government of Burundi has instructed me to remind you of its request for the creation of an international criminal tribunal for Burundi, as recommended by the report of the International Commission of Inquiry (paras. 496 and 498) and by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi in his October 1996 report (A/51/459), to assist Burundi in its determination to end the impunity that surrounds abominable crimes such as genocide.

The Government of Burundi has just instituted proceedings against the alleged authors of the 21 October 1993 assassination of the President of Burundi and the alleged authors of the acts of genocide and other massacres committed in Burundi since October 1993.

We welcome the assistance provided by the Centre for Human Rights in defending the accused and assisting victims who are claiming compensation, although we would like to strengthen the Centre's cooperation with all judicial bodies and with the Bujumbara Bar Association.

We should therefore like to reiterate our request for material and financial assistance to better equip the judicial system to respond to the requirements of a rapid return to peace by reassuring all citizens of their rights.

(Signed) Luc RUKINGAMA
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/415
30 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1099 (1997) of 14 March 1997, in which the Council requested me to submit to it a report on the situation in Tajikistan, including the United Nations presence in the country and the manner in which it could assist in the implementation of the inter-Tajik agreements. It brings up to date the record of developments in Tajikistan and of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), as well as the activities of my Special Representative for Tajikistan, since my report of 5 March 1997 (S/1997/198).

## II. NEGOTIATING PROCESS

2. At the time of my previous report, the Moscow round of talks had been interrupted by the opposition delegation over the arrest and detention of four members of the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) at Dushanbe on charges of terrorist activities, including the assassination of foreign nationals. Despite this, the talks were successfully concluded on 8 March with the signing of the protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II). The parties also agreed to hold the next round of talks beginning at Tehran on 9 April 1997.

3. The parties met at Tehran from 9 April to negotiate two documents: the protocol on political issues and the protocol on the guarantees of implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan. However, the talks were again suspended almost immediately by the opposition delegation. The stated reason was a request by the Government of Tajikistan to the authorities of the Russian Federation and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to arrest and extradite 11 UTO supporters charged with being accomplices of the 4 mentioned above. The UTO delegation also protested against the arrest by the government authorities of eight opposition fighters in Shuroabad, as well as the continued detention by the Government of Tajikistan of the four opposition members arrested in February. One of the four, considered to be only a witness, was released on 13 May.

4. Despite the best efforts of my Special Representative, Mr. Gerd Dietrich Merrem, and the observer countries and organizations, the talks remained stalled and the parties departed Tehran on 16 April with an agreement to resume the round at Tehran in mid-May; in the meantime, efforts to resolve the difficulties were to continue.

5. At Mr. Merrem's initiative, President Emomali Rakhmonov and UTO leader Sayed Abdullo Nuri met at Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, from 16 to 18 May. Following three days of talks, the two leaders agreed on and signed the protocol on political issues (S/1997/385, annex I). The protocol contains provisions for the adoption of a reciprocal pardon act and an amnesty act; the allocation to UTO of 25 per cent of the seats on the central electoral commission; reform of the Government through the incorporation of UTO representatives into structures of the executive branch and judicial and law-enforcement bodies on the basis of a quota; and the lifting of the ban on the activities of political parties and movements, and mass media. They also signed the Bishkek Memorandum (S/1997/385, annex II), in which they agreed, inter alia, on the number of UTO forces to be stationed at Dushanbe, and that the Commission on National Reconciliation would begin its work immediately after the signing of a general agreement on peace and national accord. President Askar A. Akayev of Kyrgyzstan made available his good offices during the talks, contributing greatly to their success.

6. The Tehran round of talks resumed on 22 May. On 28 May, the two sides signed a protocol on the guarantees of implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/410, annex). Under the protocol, the parties requested the United Nations to provide political guarantees of implementation through the possible adoption by the Security Council of a new mandate for UNMOT, which would provide for the monitoring of the implementation of the General Agreement, the provision of expertise, consultation and good offices and possibly other functions. The observer countries agreed to act as political and moral guarantors and, in order to monitor the implementation of the General Agreement, to establish at Dushanbe a contact group, which would also include the observer organizations, with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations acting as coordinator.

7. The protocol on guarantees completes the series of separate protocols provided for in the protocol on fundamental principles of 17 August 1995 (S/1995/720, annex). The other agreements are the protocol on political questions of 18 May 1997 (S/1997/385, annex I); the agreement between the President of Tajikistan and the leader of UTO of 23 December 1996 and the protocol on the main functions and powers of the Commission on National Reconciliation of the same date (S/1996/1070, annexes I and II); the statute of the Commission on National Reconciliation of 21 February 1997 and the additional protocol on the main functions and powers of the Commission (S/1997/169, annexes I and II); the protocol on military issues of 8 March 1997 (S/1997/209, annex II); and the protocol on refugees of 13 January 1997 (S/1997/55, annex).

8. The Government and UTO have agreed that the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Reconciliation in Tajikistan will be signed by President Rakhmonov and Mr. Nuri in Moscow on 14 June.

## III. DEVELOPMENTS IN TAJIKISTAN

### Maintenance of the ceasefire

9. The ceasefire between the Government of Tajikistan and UTO has generally held. Both sides coordinated efforts to ensure wide acceptance of the protocol on military issues and sent joint delegations to visit field commanders from both sides in the Karategin valley and the Tavildara sector, and in the Teppei-Samarkandi and Kofarnikhon areas. The delegations were led by Mr. Amirkul Azimov, Secretary of the National Security Council, and Mr. Davlat Usmon, UTO Chief of Staff. A government delegation also visited the Leninabad region in the north to explain the provisions of the protocols and to mobilize support for the peace process.

10. In early April, however, there was a period of tension between government authorities and an opposition field commander in Teppei-Samarkandi (east of Dushanbe), over the presence of a unit of Ministry of the Interior personnel, which the opposition commander claimed to be against the agreements. On 7 May, the opposition field commander took hostage two members of the Joint Commission, one from each side, as well as a government official travelling with them, demanding the withdrawal of government forces from the area. The situation was defused and the hostages released following intervention by the UTO leadership and UNMOT. On 24 May, the Government protested to the Joint Commission the establishment of new opposition posts in the areas of Teppei-Samarkandi, Nurek, and Kofarnikhon. The Joint Commission is to take up the matter with the opposition leadership in order to resolve the situation.

### Security situation

11. The security situation in Tajikistan, in particular at Dushanbe, the Nurek area, and along the road from Dushanbe to Garm/Tavildara, remained precarious. The hostage crises in December and February had been resolved by essentially meeting the demands of the group that had taken the hostages, causing concern that others, especially those opposed to reconciliation between the Government and UTO, would be encouraged to use the same means to further their aims. It was therefore significant that, soon after the release of the hostages on 17 February, the Government and the opposition undertook a joint operation against the hostage takers. The operation lasted about six weeks and was declared successfully completed, following the capture of one of the two leaders and a number of his fighters. Several others were reportedly killed. On the other hand, the Government has not so far instituted criminal proceedings against those involved in the two hostage incidents, despite assurances that it would do so. The captured leader is currently in the custody of the Presidential Guard and a number of his fighters have joined that unit. The other leader remains at large, and members of the group have been seen moving freely in Dushanbe. The authorities have informed UNMOT that the group appears to be operating from its base camp in the hills near Obigarm.

12. A number of violent incidents took place in the country during the reporting period. On 30 April, an attempt was made to assassinate President Rakhmonov during a visit to Khujand, in Leninabad Province. The same day, the authorities arrested two persons in connection with the attempt and subsequently

stormed the camp of a group linked to the two and killed most of the members. The UTO leadership condemned the attempt on the President's life. President Rakhmonov has ascribed it to criminal elements and has stated that it was not politically motivated.

13. On 14 March and 13 May, two Russian servicemen belonging to the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of CIS were shot at point-blank range and killed in Dushanbe. On 27 March, an explosive device was thrown in Dushanbe at a parked vehicle belonging to an international non-governmental organization. The vehicle was empty, and no one was hurt.

14. In the second week of April, a confrontation took place between two army units in Tursunzade, apparently over control of the aluminium plant there. Up to 25 casualties were reported. The situation was defused shortly afterwards.

Activities of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

15. The majority of United Nations personnel, including UNMOT, remained at Tashkent until 12 May, when, in the light of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country and the need to start planning for possible expanded tasks, I authorized the return of the heads of United Nations agencies and essential staff, and of the military observers. Until then, only a skeleton staff was in Dushanbe to support the Special Representative and Chief Military Observer and to report on developments in the country. Since the return of the military observers, teams have been formed to conduct liaison with the Government, the Joint Commission, the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of CIS and the Russian border forces. UNMOT has also carried out some limited patrolling.

16. At present, UNMOT comprises 22 military observers from Austria (3), Bangladesh (2), Bulgaria (2), Denmark (2), Jordan (3), Poland (2), Switzerland (5) and Uruguay (3), and 54 civilian personnel, of whom 22 are internationally recruited. In addition to its headquarters in Dushanbe, UNMOT maintained a liaison office in Khujand. UNMOT has thus remained well under its authorized strength of 45 military observers. I intend to bring the military observers up to strength, as the implications of the inter-Tajik agreements for the United Nations operation become clearer.

17. Mr. Merrem continued as my Special Representative and Head of Mission. On 10 March, Brigadier General Boleslaw Izydorczyk (Poland) assumed his responsibilities as Chief Military Observer.

18. In the aftermath of the hostage crisis in February, UNMOT instituted stringent security measures and also requested the Government to take certain steps. The Government strengthened security around the UNMOT premises in Dushanbe and assisted in concentrating some of the UNMOT staff in securer premises. However, despite repeated assurances at the highest levels, it has not yet acted to ensure exclusive United Nations use of the UNMOT headquarters building, which would require the removal of some small offices used by a Tajik non-governmental organization.

19. In mid-April, UNMOT leased a helicopter, using funds from a voluntary contribution by the Government of Germany. The availability of helicopter

transport had become particularly important because of the uncertain security along the road leading from Dushanbe to points east. However, more than one month since the helicopter's arrival, and despite intervention by the highest level of Government, the airport authorities continue to impede its use. So far, UNMOT has been able to carry out only one flight.

Humanitarian and rehabilitation activities

20. The relocation of United Nations personnel from early February to early May seriously affected the provision of humanitarian assistance in the country. Some agencies, however, were able to continue implementing emergency programmes through national staff. The World Food Programme (WFP) distributed some 3,200 metric tons of food aid through its large network of food monitors in Gorniy Badakshan and Khatlon Provinces during March and April; and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was able to deliver drugs and vaccines to Leninabad Province. During this period, other humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and non-governmental organizations played a key role in ensuring the continuation of relief and rehabilitation assistance programmes. The United Nations agencies agreed on 10 April to extend the donor alert for another three months, until the end of August 1997. On 23 May WFP issued an appeal for emergency food aid to 500,000 people for one year, at a total cost of $16 million, as part of its continuing programme of emergency assistance to Tajikistan.

21. The protocol on refugees established a timetable of 12 to 18 months for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of residence and for the reactivation of the Joint Commission on Refugees which was first established in April 1994. This has not yet happened. In the meantime, refugees continue to return in small, although increasing, numbers.

22. The United Nations agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions have begun discussions at the field level about how to develop an appropriate inter-agency strategy to support the peace process, elements of which would include the transition from humanitarian relief to rehabilitation and development assistance, return of refugees and assistance to demobilized soldiers from both the Government and the opposition. As envisaged in the protocol of 17 August 1995 (S/1995/720, annex), a donor's conference will be convened at a later stage to secure funding for some of those activities.

## IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

23. The proposed budget for the maintenance of UNMOT for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 (A/51/784/Add.2) is currently under consideration by the General Assembly. The cost of maintaining UNMOT for the 12-month period is estimated at $7,967,700 gross (equivalent to approximately $664,000 per month), assuming continuance of its existing strength and mandate. Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNMOT beyond 15 June 1997, the cost of maintaining the Mission would be limited to the amounts indicated above. A supplementary budget proposal would be submitted to the Assembly,

should the mandate be amended in accordance with the inter-Tajik agreements described above.

24. As at 30 April 1997, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNMOT from the inception of the Mission to 15 June 1997 amounted to $2,967,153, which represents some 15 per cent of the assessment of the Mission. The unpaid assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations amounted to $1.6 billion.

## V. OBSERVATIONS

25. The signing of the protocol on guarantees (S/1997/410, annex) at Tehran on 28 May 1997 completes the series of agreements to be concluded by the parties. I am gratified that the determination and effort invested by the United Nations in these negotiations has been rewarded by success. Taken as a whole, the agreements between the two sides are broad in scope and complex, but far from being self-implementing. Their implementation into political practice will require consistent good faith and constant effort of the parties, as well as the sustained, vigorous support by the international community.

26. The Commission on National Reconciliation will be the principal implementing body for the transition period leading to general elections. However, the agreements foresee the support and assistance of the international community in almost every aspect of their implementation and they ascribe to the United Nations a leading role in this regard. In addition, two regional organizations are specifically mentioned in the agreements: the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is to assist in the development of democratic political and legal institutions and processes; and the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of CIS have been requested to escort, under UNMOT's supervision, the personnel, weapons and ammunition of UTO from the Tajik-Afghan border to the designated assembly areas.

27. UNMOT is to continue, under the agreements, to monitor the ceasefire agreement and to provide general political support and good offices, and technical and specialized advice as appropriate. In addition, my Special Representative's political responsibilities are to include coordination of the contact group to be set up under the protocol on guarantees; and, pursuant to the protocol on military issues, UNMOT is to monitor the process of reintegration, disarmament and disbandment of the armed units of UTO and the reform of the governmental power structures.

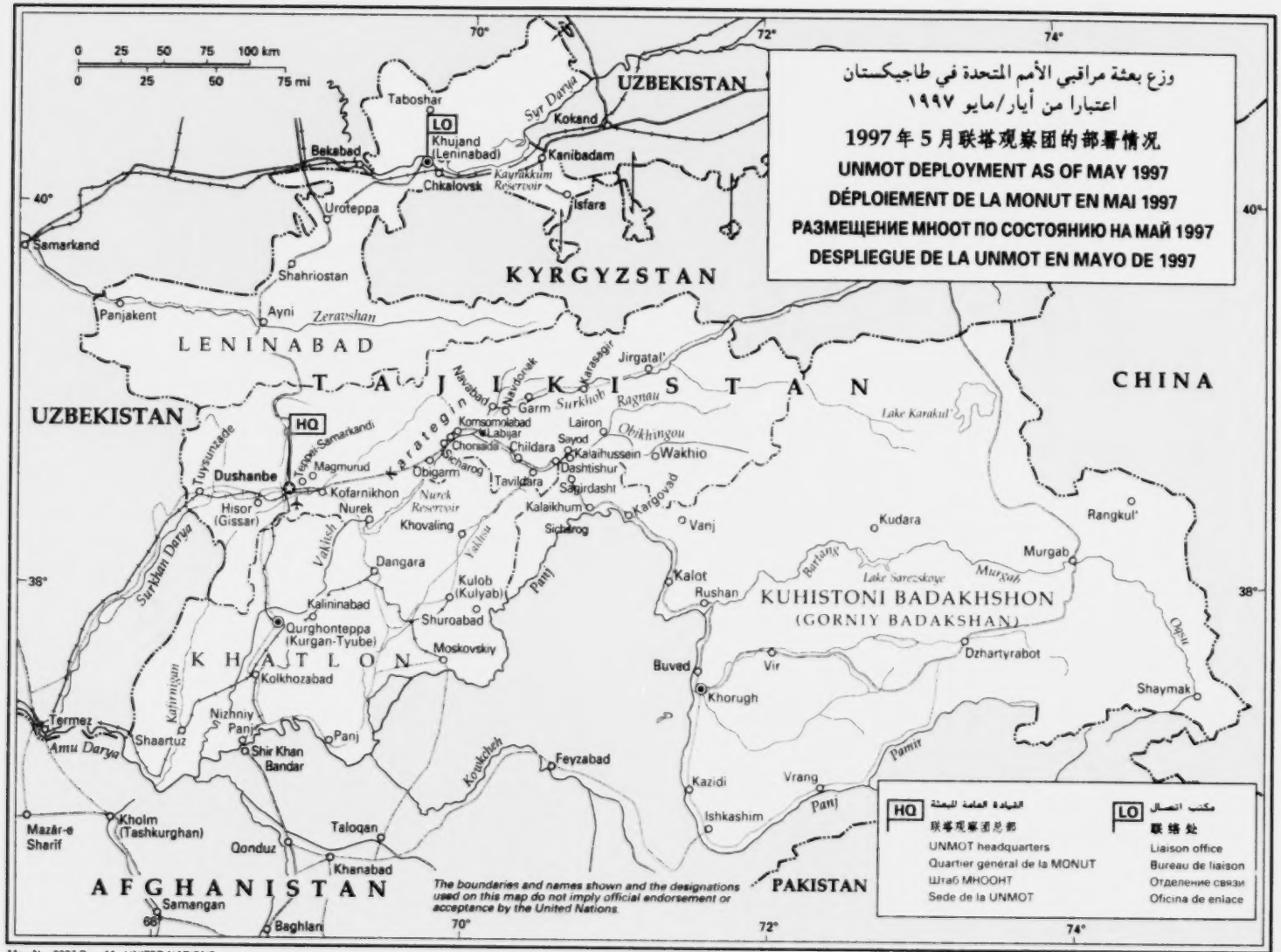
28. I should point out to the members of the Security Council that these tasks are not fully covered by the present mandate of UNMOT, nor does UNMOT have the capacity at present to perform them. To fulfil the tasks envisaged, the mandate would require amendment; its civilian complement would need to be strengthened and the number of its military observers significantly increased. It is imperative to keep in mind that security is an important consideration in this operation. In certain parts of Tajikistan, the deployment of unarmed personnel is at present considered to entail an unacceptable level of risk and, therefore, they would need to be protected. One possibility would be for the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of CIS to assume this responsibility, provided that is

accepted and supported by all the parties concerned. I intend to revert to the Security Council with recommendations concerning the adjustment of the UNMOT mandate and strength once answers have been found to this and other open questions that will require decisions by the Commission on National Reconciliation.

29. In the present circumstances, I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of three months, until 15 September 1997, on the understanding that I shall keep the Council informed of significant developments and shall revert to it before that date if the questions referred to above have been clarified.

30. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation as hosts of the last rounds of negotiations, and to the observers to the inter-Tajik talks for their continued support for the process.

31. Finally, I should like to pay tribute to Mr. Merrem, my Special Representative, and to the men and women serving with him for the exemplary manner in which they have discharged their responsibilities under hazardous conditions. I should also like to thank the countries contributing military personnel to UNMOT for their cooperation and support during this period.




Map No. 3687 Rev. 11 UNITED NATIONS
May 1997

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/416
30 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 30 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, on behalf of the States members of the Arab League, to attach herewith a communiqué issued by the Arab Group with regard to the ongoing Turkish military invasion of Iraq.

You are kindly requested to bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council and to issue it as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Communiqué

The Group of Arab States at the United Nations is following with considerable concern the dangerous situation in Iraq following the large-scale invasion of Iraqi territory by the Turkish army on 13 May 1997. This aggression could have serious consequences for the security and stability of the entire region, especially after the signing of the Israel-Turkey military cooperation agreement and all the risks that this entails for the security of the Arab countries.

The Group of Arab States in New York reiterates that this invasion violates the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the rules of international law, the established rules governing the principle of good-neighbourliness, human rights, and the 1926 Treaty on the borders between Iraq and Turkey, as well as posing a threat to the safety of the civilian population. Moreover, it believes that the invasion could have adverse consequences for the historical and cultural ties between the Arab countries and Turkey and for their common interests.

The Group of Arab States wishes to recall the declaration adopted on this question on 15 May 1997 by the Secretariat of the League of Arab States.

It welcomes the statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 22 May 1997, in which he denounced the invasion and called for an end to it, drawing the attention of the Security Council to the aforesaid declaration.

The Group of Arab States wishes to reiterate the following:

1. The Turkish army's invasion of Iraqi territory must be vigorously condemned, for invading the territory of a third country is a flagrant violation of the principle of good-neighbourliness, the rules of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

2. No one should exploit the exceptional situation in northern Iraq. Turkish forces must therefore end their aggression and withdraw forthwith from Iraqi territory, completely and unconditionally.

3. The Security Council must fulfil its obligations by preserving the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of Iraq, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international legitimacy and the rules of international law.

4. The Group will oppose any agreement arrived at for security or other reasons if it threatens the sovereignty, territorial integrity or security of Iraq.

New York, 30 May 1997

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UNITED
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Security Council

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S/1997/416*
4 June 1997

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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 30 MAY 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

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You are kindly requested to bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council and to issue it as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Communiqué

The Group of Arab States at the United Nations is following with considerable concern the dangerous situation created in Iraq following the large-scale and continued invasion of Iraqi territory by the Turkish army since 13 May 1997. This invasion constitutes a serious aggression, which could have dire consequences for the security and stability of the entire region, especially coming after the signing of the Israel-Turkey military cooperation agreement with all the risks that this entails for the security of the Arab Nation.

The Group of Arab States in New York reiterates that this invasion violates the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the rules of international law, the established rules governing the principle of good-neighbourliness, human rights, and the 1926 Treaty on the borders between Iraq and Turkey, as well as posing a threat to the safety of the civilian population. Moreover, it believes that the invasion could have adverse consequences for the historical and cultural ties between the Arab countries and Turkey and for their common interests.

The Group of Arab States wishes to recall the declaration adopted on this question on 15 May 1997 by the Secretariat of the League of Arab States.

It welcomes the statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 22 May 1997, in which he denounced the invasion and called for an end to it, drawing the attention of the Security Council to the aforesaid declaration.

The Group of Arab States wishes to reiterate the following:

1. It vigorously condemns the Turkish army's invasion of Iraqi territory, for invading the territory of a third country is a flagrant violation of the principle of good-neighbourliness, the rules of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

2. No one should exploit the exceptional situation imposed in northern Iraq. Turkish forces must therefore end their aggression and withdraw forthwith from Iraqi territory, completely and unconditionally.

3. The Security Council must fulfil its obligations by preserving the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of Iraq, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international legitimacy and the rules of international law.

4. The Group opposes any security or other arrangements, irrespective of the grounds on which they are based, which could violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity or security of Iraq.

New York, 30 May 1997

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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S/1997/417
30 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 30 MAY 1997 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 12 of Council resolution 986 (1995). The report, adopted by the Committee on 30 May 1997 prior to the end of the initial 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995), covers mainly the Committee's related activities since the submission of its first report on 11 March 1997 (S/1997/213, annex).

(Signed) António MONTEIRO
Chairman
Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995)

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, in which the Council requested the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 to report to it prior to the end of the initial 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of the resolution. The initial 180-day period after paragraph 1 of the resolution came into force ends on 7 June 1997.

2. The operations under resolution 986 (1995) are complex and unprecedented in nature. While the process for approval of oil contracts continues to proceed smoothly with excellent cooperation among the overseers, national oil purchasers and the Iraqi State Oil Marketing Organization, the processing of contracts for humanitarian supplies has experienced some practical difficulties, especially at the beginning of the process. Many of those difficulties were effectively addressed by the Committee and its secretariat, while certain other issues presenting problems are in the process of being resolved. Since the submission by the Committee of its first 90-day report pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 986 (1995) on 11 March 1997 (S/1997/213, annex), humanitarian supplies have gradually started arriving in Iraq and the urgent humanitarian needs of the Iraqi civilian population are being met as envisaged in the resolution.

## II. EXPORT OF OIL FROM IRAQ

3. As at 30 May, pursuant to paragraph 2 of the procedures of the Security Council Committee, 217 national oil purchasers from 39 countries who are authorized to communicate directly with the overseers have been nominated. As at 30 May, a total of 51 contracts have been submitted for review by the overseers and all of them have been approved. Thirty-four of these were term contracts and 17 were spot contracts. The total quantity of oil approved for export under these contracts amounts to approximately 121 million barrels for the 180 days at an estimated value of $2.16 billion. In view of the volatility of the market, the oil overseers have monitored the price fluctuations together with the contract volumes remaining for the second 90-day period, as well as the schedule and volume of individual liftings, with the purpose of maximizing the revenue for oil delivered through 7 June 1997 without exceeding the 180-day revenue objective of $2.14 billion, including the pipeline fee.

4. The overseers have continued to work with the Iraqi State Oil Marketing Organization to address changes in prices, volumes, liftings and destinations.

In the second 90 days, the overseers recommended to the Committee three sets of updated pricing mechanisms for loadings in March, April and May submitted by the Iraqi State Oil Marketing Organization pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the procedures of the Committee. During the second 90 days, all new contracts submitted employed the pricing mechanisms approved by the Committee.

5. Some 114 loadings, totalling 119.5 million barrels, with an estimated value of $2.16 billion, have been completed. In accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 986 (1995), about 57 per cent of Iraqi oil has been shipped through the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline. The letters of credit opened for each of the loadings were confirmed by the overseers upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the contracts approved and consultations with parties concerned.

6. In the first 90 days, 51.6 million barrels were lifted, 0.7 million barrels less than the total of all approved term and spot contracts for that period. Three cargoes, totalling 2.5 million barrels, were scheduled for the last week of the first 90 days, but slipped into the second 90-day period as a result of operational problems. The total revenue generated from the liftings was $1.034 billion. The shortfall of $37 million was carried forward to the second 90 days pursuant to the proposals of the overseers approved by the Committee on 13 March concerning contract administration and revenue management.

7. For the second 90 days, 65 loadings, totalling 67.9 million barrels at an estimated value of $1.116 billion, have been completed. Three of these liftings were delayed loadings from the first 90 days.

8. Pursuant to paragraph 14 of the procedures of the Committee, the overseers have been reporting to it once a week on the contracts considered by them relating to the sale of petroleum originating in Iraq, including the cumulative quantity and approximate value of petroleum authorized for export. So far, 23 such reports have been submitted to the Committee.

9. The United Nations independent inspection agents (Saybolt) have played an important role in facilitating the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) by monitoring the export of oil from Iraq as required under paragraph 6 of the resolution. A representative of Saybolt briefed the Committee at its 156th meeting, on 20 May, on the oil monitoring activities at the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal and the Zakho metering station, and at the Ceyhan oil terminal in Turkey. The representative described the oil monitoring operation as effective and smooth and added that the independent inspection agents had enjoyed the full cooperation of the Iraqi and Turkish authorities. The Committee appreciated the information provided by Saybolt and requested that such briefings be held on a regular basis.

## III. EXPORT OF HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES TO IRAQ

10. The process for approval of applications for supplying humanitarian goods to Iraq has been one of the most complex tasks facing the Security Council Committee and its secretariat. The Committee is concerned at the slow pace of contract approval, which has been caused by a number of factors, including the initial insufficiency of funds in the United Nations Iraq account and

deficiencies in submitted applications. Committee members who placed holds on contracts indicated that a major reason was that the applications were incomplete or technically inconsistent with the approved distribution plan. The Committee is working with its secretariat to eliminate such technical deficiencies in order to avoid delay in the approval of contracts.

11. At the request of the Committee and with a view to facilitating the submission of complete applications to send humanitarian supplies to Iraq under resolution 986 (1995), an orientation meeting was organized by the secretariat on 21 March. The purpose of the meeting, which was attended by over 70 representatives from Member States and international organizations, was to familiarize participants with the detailed procedures for implementation of the resolution. To ensure that applications and contracts for humanitarian supplies are properly completed, a second note verbale from the secretariat was circulated to all Member States and international organizations on 15 May, along with revised guidelines on the completion of application forms and a sample of a completed form.

12. A number of formal and informal meetings at the expert level have been held by the Committee with a view to considering steps to facilitate a more expeditious processing of applications for humanitarian supplies to Iraq. Further to the Committee's points of understanding adopted on 5 March to free funds allocated to applications that are placed on hold or blocked so that those funds may be used for further applications that follow in sequence, the Committee on 11 April approved a priority list of certain items under resolution 986 (1995) drawn up with the assistance of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and WHO. Applications thus identified have been duly dealt with by the Committee on a priority basis.

13. On 1 April, the Committee adopted additional points of understanding, allowing it to process applications based upon anticipated revenues as determined by the issuing of an irrevocable letter of credit for oil shipments and confirmation of lifting of oil cargoes. This was on the understanding that the issuing of letters of credit for contracts for humanitarian goods would continue to be based on the availability of funds in the Iraq account.

14. At its 155th meeting, held on 14 May, the Committee adopted further points of understanding: its secretariat will circulate for the consideration of the Committee all contracts that meet the requirements of the procedures of the Committee; incomplete applications will not be circulated until clarification is obtained by the secretariat from the applicant State and the Permanent Mission of Iraq; the secretariat will process all incoming applications under resolution 986 (1995) if possible within two business days; and if a contract is put on hold, the delegations concerned should indicate to the secretariat the specific reasons in order to enable the matter to be resolved as quickly as possible. The Committee was of the view that the secretariat should obtain additional resources to support processing as necessary. The new measures have contributed to a more expeditious processing of applications.

15. As at 30 May, the secretariat has received 630 applications, 24 of which have subsequently been cancelled, and 574 have been circulated to Committee members for action. Of these, 331 have been approved, totalling approximately

$816 million, and 191 have been placed on hold. Of the remaining 52, 14 have been blocked and 38 are awaiting decisions of the Committee since the time limit within which the Committee is expected to decide has not elapsed (see figs. 1 and 2).

Figure 1. Value of applications received by category, as at 30 May 1997

(Millions of United States dollars)

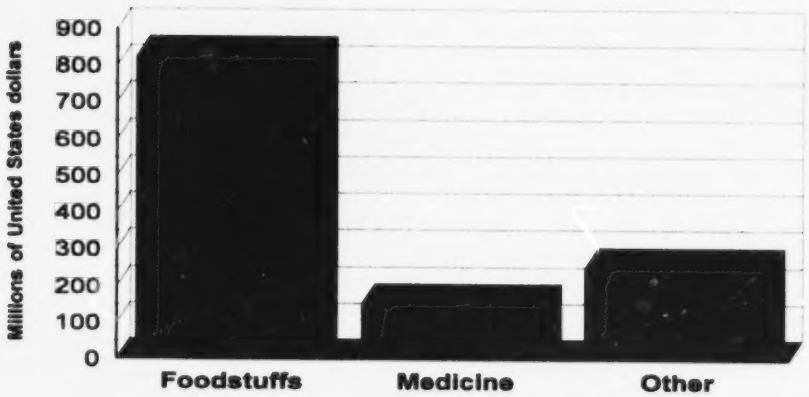
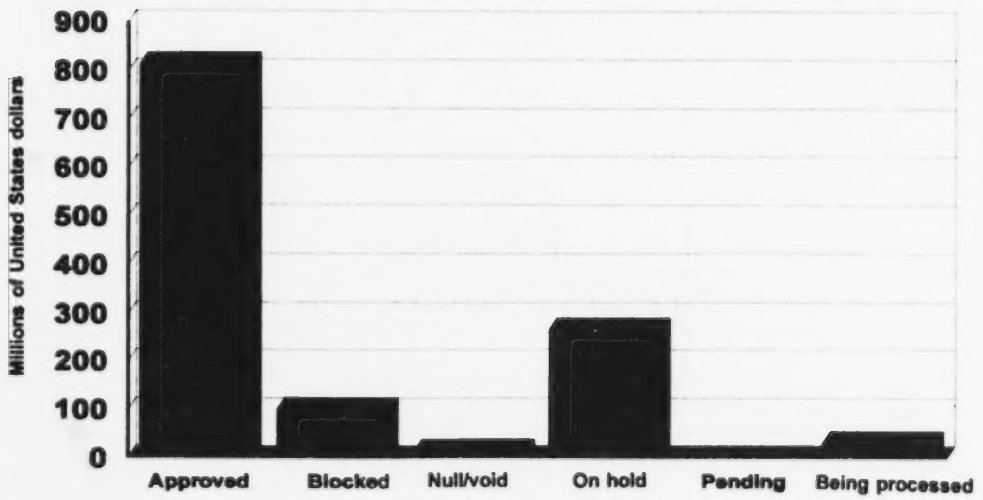



Figure 2. Status of applications, as at 30 May 1997

(Millions of United States dollars)



16. The arrival of the goods is monitored by the United Nations independent inspection agents (Lloyd's Register) in accordance with paragraph 36 of the procedures of the Committee. A representative of Lloyd's Register addressed the Committee at its 156th meeting, on 20 May, and provided an overview of the activities of the independent inspection agents related to the authentication of the arrival in Iraq of humanitarian supplies under resolution 986 (1995). Lloyd's Register noted that cooperation with Iraqi authorities had been excellent and mutual respect had been obtained between their independent inspection agents and officials from the Iraqi Ministry of Trade and customs authorities. As at 30 May, 44 consignments of humanitarian supplies have been confirmed as having arrived in Iraq in total or in partial shipments.

## IV. MATTERS RELATING TO THE KIRKUK-YUMURTALIK PIPELINE

17. As mentioned in the Committee's previous report (S/1996/213, annex), pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 986 (1995), in a letter dated 14 January 1997, Turkey requested the Committee's approval of the transfer of $46,286,616.44, representing the oil transportation fees due to Turkey during the first 90 days of Iraq's oil exportation under the resolution, as agreed upon between the two countries. As suggested by the Committee, on 27 March Turkey submitted an amendment to the contract between the Iraqi State Oil Marketing Organization and the Turkish Petroleum Refineries Corporation. In view of the above, on 16 April, the Committee approved the transfer of the pipeline fees as requested, on the understanding that the actual transfer would take place only after proceeds from the sales of oil to cover the above fees had been deposited in the Iraq account and the deductions for the Compensation Fund had been made.

18. The Committee received from Turkey two requests pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 986 (1995) to supply parts and equipment for the repair and maintenance of the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline system in Iraq. The first related to immediate repair work to the pipeline and the second referred to the medium- and long-term safety of the pipeline. Following the Committee's approval in principle of the first request, on 2 April Turkey submitted a detailed export contract on the matter as suggested by the Committee. The contract is still pending before the Committee. With regard to the second request, the situation remains unchanged since the Committee's last report to the Council, namely, the matter continues to be deferred until such time as the Committee can assess the need for further supplies after the initial repair work has been completed.

## V. OBSERVATIONS

19. The Committee continues to enjoy a good working relationship and cooperation with the representatives of Member States, the Government of Iraq, the secretariat, the overseers and the independent inspection agents. The Committee appreciates the cooperation of all concerned.

20. While the export of oil has proceeded well, there have been delays in the supply of humanitarian goods. Progress has been made, however, with regard to the processing of applications for humanitarian supplies to Iraq under resolution 986 (1995). The Committee will continue to address remaining issues

with the goal of resolving them expeditiously. In that context, the Committee would welcome amendments by Iraq to the categorized list of goods to reflect the updated humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population.

21. In the event that the Security Council decides to renew the present arrangements for the implementation of resolution 986 (1995), the Committee is confident that the new measures it has adopted will enable a smoother process of implementation of resolution 986 (1995).

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UNITED
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Security Council

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S/1997/418
2 June 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 2 JUNE 1997 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Cairo Joint Agreement between the two Somali leaders, His Excellency Mr. Hussein Mohamed Aideed and His Excellency Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Soliman AWAAD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Cairo Joint Agreement between the two Somali leaders, His Excellency Mr. Hussein Mohamed Aideed and His Excellency Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed

The two leaders, His Excellency Mr. Hussein Mohamed Aideed and His Excellency Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, after a consultation meeting in Cairo, Egypt, on 27 and 28 May 1997, have agreed on the following:

1. To solve the Somali problem, by peaceful means.

2. To cease all hostilities among the Somalis as from 28 May 1997.

3. To exert the necessary efforts for holding the conference of national reconciliation to remove the remaining differences among the Somali people. The conference is to be held as soon as possible in the coming months.

4. All parties are to be invited to join in the agreement, which is aimed at achieving stability, security and unity all over the country.

5. As regards Mogadishu the two leaders agreed:

(a) To work together to cease all hostilities, to achieve peace and stability in the capital city of Mogadishu;

(b) To abolish the so-called green line in the capital city and to unite the community;

(c) To make joint efforts for establishing an efficient administration for Mogadishu;

(d) To form a technical committee to implement the steps that were agreed upon.

6. The two leaders appeal to all Somali people to forget and forgive about the past, to open a new page of tolerance and to work together for the good of the people and the country.

7. Reaffirming our great appreciation for the efforts exerted by President Mubarak, the Government of Egypt, Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi and all those involved in these efforts, we call upon all countries all over the world to support the peace march and to rebuild the Somali nation, which suffered much in the past.

(Signed) Hussein Mohamed AIDEED

(Signed) Ali Mahdi MOHAMED

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S/1997/419
2 June 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 11 OF RESOLUTION 986 (1995)

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 986 (1995), of 14 April 1995, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it prior to the end of the 180-day period starting from the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution. It provides information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq pursuant to resolution 986 (1995), including the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates of Dahuk, Arbil and Sulaymaniyah. Furthermore, the report notes the work of the Secretariat in processing applications to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, the activities of the oil overseers and the United Nations independent inspection agents (Saybolt and Lloyd's Register) and the current status of the United Nations Iraq Account. In addition, it includes my observations on the adequacy of oil revenues received under the resolution in meeting Iraq's humanitarian needs and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to generate $1 billion every 90 days.

2. Since my last report to the Council, of 10 March 1997 (S/1997/206), there has been notable progress in the implementation of resolution 986 (1995). As at 30 May, total oil sales had reached 119.5 million barrels. Receipts in the United Nations Iraq Account at the Banque nationale de Paris had reached $1.7 billion. As at 30 May, 630 applications for exports of humanitarian supplies to Iraq had been received by the secretariat of the Security Council Committee. Of the 574 circulated to the Committee, 331 were approved, 191 placed on hold and 14 blocked, and 38 are pending under the "no-objection" procedure or awaiting clarification. Food commodities began arriving in Iraq on 20 March and related United Nations observation commenced immediately thereafter. By the end of May, 691,648 tons of food had reached Iraq. Pharmaceuticals began arriving on 9 May.

3. The Steering Committee, chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, has met periodically in order to ensure proper coordination and efficient use of staff and resources. At the request of the

Security Council Committee and in consultation with the Iraqi authorities, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs has drawn up lists indicating the relative priority of different applications for humanitarian supplies so as to facilitate the work of the Committee. Similarly, the Department has facilitated the approval of applications submitted by United Nations agencies. Senior Secretariat officials have briefed the Security Council Committee on a regular basis on the implementation of resolution 986 (1995). In order to strengthen the administrative and logistical support to the United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq, those responsibilities have been entrusted to the Field Administration and Logistics Division.

4. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, visited Iraq between 3 and 9 May to assess the progress in the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) throughout the country and on 22 May he briefed the Security Council on his findings. In response to concerns raised by both the Government of Iraq and United Nations agencies about delays in the arrival of humanitarian goods in Iraq and potential disruptions in food distribution, Mr. Akashi explained the Secretariat's persistent efforts to improve the handling of applications. In that connection, a number of proposals were also made by the Government of Iraq. At the same time, Mr. Akashi noted the dedication and resourcefulness of the United Nations observers, who had travelled extensively throughout all the governorates. In addition, other senior officials of the Secretariat have recently visited Iraq to review implementation and discuss concerns arising from implementation to date.

## II. SALE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

5. The approval of oil contracts by the oil overseers has proceeded as planned. The overseers have continued to advise the Security Council Committee on the pricing mechanisms for sales of petroleum, contract modifications, management of the combined 180-day revenue objective of $2.14 billion (including the pipeline fee) and other pertinent questions related to imports, under resolution 986 (1995), of petroleum originating in Iraq.

6. The overseers have reviewed and approved a total of 51 contracts involving 35 different purchasers. The total quantity of oil approved for export and lifted under those contracts corresponds to approximately 121 million barrels for the 180 days. About 57 per cent of the 114 liftings have been made at Ceyhan in Turkey.

7. In the first 90 days, 51.6 million barrels were lifted, 0.7 million less than the total of all approved term and spot contracts for that period. Three cargoes, totalling 2.5 million barrels, were scheduled for the last week of the first 90 days but slipped into the second 90-day period because of operational problems. The total revenue generated from the liftings was $1.034 billion. With the approval of the Committee, the shortfall of $37 million was carried forward to the second 90 days.

8. For the second 90 days, 65 liftings, totalling 67.9 million barrels, at an estimated value of $1.116 billion, have been completed. Three of the liftings are delayed loadings from the first 90 days. In May, market prices jumped to

such a level that total revenue generated by delivering the remaining contract volumes for the second 90-day period would be somewhat in excess of the 180-day objective of $2.14 billion (including the pipeline fee), if prevailing prices remained unchanged. On 23 May, the Committee reached an understanding for dealing with possible excess revenues over the 180-day objective of $2.14 billion that might result from uncertainties in the oil market.

9. As required under paragraph 11 of resolution 986 (1995), I wish to report, based on the assessment of the overseers and the independent inspection agents (Saybolt), that Iraq has the capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to meet the revenue target of $1 billion every 90 days. I should add that the work of the above independent inspection agents, who are responsible for monitoring the relevant oil installations in Iraq and at Ceyhan, Turkey, has also been proceeding smoothly. They have enjoyed the full cooperation of Iraqi and Turkish authorities.

## III. PURCHASE AND CONFIRMATION OF ARRIVAL OF HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES

10. Some difficulties have arisen in the processing of applications by the Security Council Committee owing to the complexity of the arrangements resulting from resolution 986 (1995), the Memorandum of Understanding and the procedures adopted by the Security Council Committee. In view of those difficulties, the Committee has adopted a number of measures intended to facilitate a more expeditious processing of contracts. On my part, I have taken steps to reinforce the Secretariat team responsible for processing applications and to streamline its internal working procedures. As a result, the pace at which contracts are being processed by the Secretariat has improved. However, other difficulties beyond the control of the Secretariat still remain. I am hopeful that, in cooperation with the Committee, those difficulties can be effectively addressed.

11. As at 30 May, 630 applications for exports of humanitarian supplies to Iraq had been received by the secretariat of the Security Council Committee. Of the 574 circulated to the Committee, 331 were approved, 191 placed on hold and 14 blocked, and 38 are pending under the "no-objection" procedure or awaiting clarification. Some applications are screened and processed according to priority lists approved by the Committee.

12. The 32 independent inspection agents provided by Lloyd's Register have been authenticating the arrival in Iraq of humanitarian supplies at the agreed entry points. They have ensured that all consignments received in Iraq under resolution 986 (1995) are in compliance with defined requirements, possess a value in accordance with internationally accepted trade practice and are of declared quality and quantity. They have received full cooperation from the Iraqi authorities. The independent inspection agents report daily on their activities to the secretariat of the Security Council Committee. The information provided by them is routinely shared with the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq. Throughout this second 90-day period, authentication of the goods has been taking place at an increasing rate at all three entry points.

## IV. UNITED NATIONS IRAQ ACCOUNT

13. As at 28 May 1997, the United Nations Treasury had processed letters of credit for approximately $2.11 billion worth of petroleum. Proceeds amounting to a total of $1,747,405,752.62 had been deposited into the United Nations Iraq Account at the Banque nationale de Paris and letters of credit amounting to $465.9 million had been issued by the Banque nationale de Paris on behalf of the United Nations for the payment of humanitarian supplies destined for the whole of Iraq.

14. The distribution of the funds received in the United Nations Iraq Account and related expenditures are as follows:

(a) $878.4 million has been allotted for the purchase of humanitarian supplies by the Government of Iraq, as specified in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995). Expenditures recorded for contracts for humanitarian supplies approved by the Security Council Committee amount to $572.0 million;

(b) $215.4 million has been allotted for the purchase of humanitarian goods to be distributed in the three northern governorates by the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme, as specified in paragraph 8 (b) of the resolution. Expenditures recorded for humanitarian goods contracts approved by the Security Council Committee amount to $49.4 million;[1]

(c) $497.2 million has been transferred directly to the United Nations Compensation Fund, as specified in paragraph 8 (c) of the resolution. Of that amount, $151.3 million has been allotted for the payment of the first instalment of "A" and "C" claims ($144.0 million) and for the operating expenses of the Compensation Commission ($7.3 million);

(d) $36.5 million has been allotted for the operational and administrative expenses of the United Nations associated with implementation of resolution 986 (1995), as specified in paragraph 8 (d) of the resolution. Expenditures for administrative costs for all United Nations entities involved in implementing the resolution amount to $20.3 million;

(e) $13.3 million has been transferred to the United Nations Special Commission for its operating requirements, as specified in paragraph 8 (e) of the resolution; of that amount, $13.0 million has been allotted for the operating expenses of the Special Commission;

(f) $90.0 million has been set aside to cover transportation costs for petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq that are exported via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline through Turkey, as foreseen in paragraph 8 (f) of resolution 986 (1995) and in accordance with procedures established by the Security Council Committee;

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[1] In addition to these expenditures, funds under this account will be utilized to reimburse the account for purchase of humanitarian supplies for central and southern Iraq, for food and medicine delivered to the three northern governorates under the bulk purchase arrangement with the Government of Iraq.

(g) $16.6 million has been transferred directly to the escrow account established pursuant to resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991 for the payments envisaged under paragraph 6 of resolution 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992, as specified in paragraph 8 (g) of resolution 986 (1995).

15. In accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), the United Nations Iraq Account will be audited by the Board of Auditors, which will prepare a report on the financial statements covering the period from the establishment of the United Nations Iraq Account to 30 June 1997.

## V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION PLAN

16. Prior to April 1997, the food ration provided by the Government of Iraq satisfied about 50 per cent of daily caloric need and did not meet the full requirement for energy, protein and most essential vitamins and minerals. Furthermore, economic difficulties prevented many Iraqi families from fully complementing their food requirements through market purchases. Consequently, their nutritional status had deteriorated significantly. In April 1997, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and Iraq's Nutrition Research Institute carried out a nutritional survey of 15,000 children under five years of age in 87 primary health care centres in the 15 central and southern governorates. Results showed that 25 per cent of the children were malnourished, of whom 27 per cent were chronically malnourished and 9 per cent acutely malnourished.

17. Food commodities enter Iraq from Trebil, on the border with Jordan, Habur/Zakho, on the border with Turkey, and at the port of Umm Qasr in southern Iraq. In Trebil and Umm Qasr, government offices ("reception centres") are responsible for dispatching trucks using a computerized system aligned to the Ministry of Trade's allocation plan, which shares goods between governorates in proportion to their population. Commodities delivered to Habur/Zakho are received at the Nineveh Exchange Centre for onward dispatch. Each centre produces a daily distribution plan indicating the amounts dispatched to each governorate. This is made available to United Nations observers. Wheat is sent either to governorate silos or, on occasion, directly to mills for processing. Flour agents collect flour stocks at the mills. Other commodities are collected in the warehouses by the retail agents.

18. In principle, under the government ration system, all Iraqi citizens, together with foreign residents in Iraq, are entitled to a ration card. Beneficiaries should receive identical quantities of rationable commodities, with the exception of children under one year, who are entitled to receive infant formula, detergent and soap. A nominal fee of 105 Iraqi dinars is paid by each food beneficiary towards transport and administrative costs. The registration system is continuously updated in response to population change. In the central and southern governorates, there is a heavy financial penalty for providing false information and not updating births, deaths and changes of residence. The Ministry of Trade uses 45,693 food and flour retail agents from the private sector to distribute commodities to beneficiaries. Families collect their monthly food basket with ration coupons, which retail agents present to

the local distribution centres to receive the following month's stock. The food/flour agents are regularly checked for the accuracy of their scales by government officials. The licence of a ration agent is revoked if 51 per cent of the families served by him/her file complaints against him/her.

19. Food commodities began arriving in Iraq on 20 March 1997. By April, wheat (supplemented by 40,000 tons of wheat from government stocks) was milled and made available in sufficient quantities for the nationwide distribution of the flour ration. As at 28 May, a total of 691,648 tons of food, soap and detergent was expected to have arrived in Iraq, which was 29 per cent of the total allocation for food and related items in the distribution plan. The arrival of other commodities enabled distribution to take place in May for pulses, rice, cooking oil, detergent powder, soap and infant formula for children under one year. Salt, sugar and tea were distributed from stocks at existing levels as deliveries under resolution 986 (1995) had not been sufficient for a monthly distribution.

20. The first delivery of medical supplies under resolution 986 (1995), a small quantity of intravenous solution, arrived on 9 May. After standard quality control tests in Baghdad, the supplies were distributed to hospitals in all governorates, according to the plan agreed upon by the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO). Limited amounts of medical equipment had arrived by 27 May, but none had been distributed as of that date.

21. In anticipation of the arrival of goods for other sectors, the relevant Iraqi authorities have provided details of planned distribution. Thus the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has agreed on an allocation plan with the Ministry of Agriculture. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF have received an updated allocation plan from the Ministry of Education for supplies to 2,250 schools in the central and southern region.

Implementation of the distribution plan by the United Nations in the three northern governorates

22. Under resolution 986 (1995), the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme has the responsibility for distribution of humanitarian supplies on behalf of the Government of Iraq in the three northern governorates. The assessment of the humanitarian needs in those governorates was undertaken by the United Nations Programme in consultation with local authorities and incorporated into the distribution plan. Committees have been established to maintain liaison with the United Nations. In addition to well-established offices of the United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq, WFP, UNICEF and FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WHO, UNESCO and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) have recently opened new offices headed by international staff. In general, there has been an acceptable level of security for United Nations operations, although there have been occasions when brief inter-factional clashes have impeded the implementation of resolution 986 (1995). On 14 May, Turkish troops entered northern Iraq. United Nations personnel have monitored the situation closely for its potential impact on their activities. While there have been no major disruptions in deliveries, the United Nations is nevertheless concerned that, were hostilities in the region to

continue or escalate, it might become necessary for United Nations agencies and local authorities to modify distribution procedures.

23. In order to make a better assessment of the nutritional needs of the population in the three northern governorates, UNICEF undertook a multiple indicator cluster survey in August 1996. The survey randomly sampled 2,175 households in all three governorates and revealed that 19.3 per cent of children under five years were malnourished, of whom 26 per cent were chronically malnourished and 4 per cent acutely malnourished. Until the arrival of foodstuffs authorized under resolution 986 (1995), there had been targeted food distribution to only some 25 per cent of the population. In the absence of updated figures on population in the three northern governorates and because of population displacement, WFP began a registration process in August 1996, in collaboration with local food departments. As a result of the political conflict in the region and the significant movements of population between governorates, the process was complicated and labour-intensive. It involved the distribution of registration forms and cross-checking and correction of discrepancies. A mechanism for processing complaints has been established. Ration cards were printed and distributed to families through food agents in April. Information on the list of beneficiaries is updated regularly through house-to-house surveys. According to preliminary data, the total population in the three northern governorates as at 20 May was estimated at 3,081,833 (Dahuk 688,894, Erbil 1,064,368 and Sulaymaniyah 1,328,571). This information has been used by all United Nations entities to update their sectoral implementation plans. Although the registration in Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah was conducted satisfactorily, WFP experienced some difficulties over the final stages of the population census in Erbil but has been promised full cooperation in finalizing the census. With regard to the actual distribution of commodities, WFP has experienced no difficulties.

24. The management of food distribution in the northern governorates of Erbil, Dahuk, and Sulaymaniyah is under the direct control of WFP. It has assumed control of warehouses in Mawşil and Kirkuk, which have been renovated and made available free of charge by the Government of Iraq. WFP has printed appropriate stock control documentation for these facilities and deployed international staff to both locations. After competitive bidding, one transport company has been selected from each of the three northern governorates to transport commodities from the warehouses and the government mills in Mawşil and Kirkuk to WFP warehouses in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. WFP obtained special permission to allow contracted vehicles to move freely at checkpoints. WFP uses 10,442 independent food and flour agents to reach beneficiaries; these agents charge an equivalent fee to that collected in central and southern Iraq.

25. As the principal agency in the health sector, WHO has submitted 99 applications amounting to $4,207,082 from a total allocation of $6,700,000 for the purchase of medical, dental and laboratory equipment. Its plans to improve the storage conditions of medicines include the installation of an integrated computer software system compatible with the rest of the country. WHO is also reinforcing the existing distribution system for pharmaceuticals.

26. In the agricultural sector, FAO has submitted two applications for insecticides, seeds, irrigation and agricultural equipment totalling $19,538,438

from an allocation of $20,150,000. UNICEF has completed a risk mapping exercise to finalize allocation plans in health, nutrition, water, sanitation and education. Risk mapping has shown that less than 50 per cent of the population have access to water and projects therefore include the rehabilitation of 150 pump houses and 100 water projects. Local counterparts are being trained in the design of piped water supply schemes and water surveying. To date, the 22 UNICEF applications submitted to the Security Council Committee total $14,100,789 from an overall allocation of $20,200,000.

27. UNESCO is using risk mapping data to identify vulnerable areas and has surveyed 120 schools to pinpoint needs. Tendering and contracts for school rehabilitation worth $1,675,424 have been completed out of a total allocation of $5,150,000; warehousing and workshops for school equipment have been secured. In the energy sector, UNDP has submitted 26 applications valued at $8,665,519 out of a total allocation of $13,170,000 for the restoration of electricity in the three northern governorates.

28. The presence of mines, mostly in Sulaymaniyah, is of serious concern and a budget of $2.5 million has been allocated for mine-related activities. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs has entered into an arrangement with the United Nations Office of Project Services to implement mine-related activities under resolution 986 (1995). This programme will assist in rendering agricultural areas safe for cultivation and facilitating village resettlement. A plan of action has been finalized and a list of required equipment prepared. The recruitment of five international staff is under way. UNICEF will be responsible for implementing the mine-awareness component of the programme and is currently preparing relevant material.

29. The number of internally displaced persons has continued to grow as a result of continued factional clashes and the displacement of Kurds from Kirkuk by the Government of Iraq. Shelter and resettlement activities in the northern governorates have started with the planning of infrastructure and rehabilitation projects, particularly in support of internally displaced persons. To date, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements has received $3,140,000 out of a total allocation of $12 million to procure materials and services for the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure and shelter in Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah. Following his recent visit to several camps for internally displaced persons in Sulaymaniyah, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs established an inter-agency task force to ensure that much-needed assistance was provided in an integrated manner.

## VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

30. Since my last report, much progress has been achieved in the logistical support of the mission. The United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq is now based in two separate buildings in Baghdad. Rotating teams of geographical observers operate from Basrah, Mawṣil and Kirkuk. A central inventory of all equipment purchased in support of United Nations operations is being maintained by the Office. The establishment of the United Nations country-wide communications system is in its final stages. The satellite earth station in Erbil became operational on 27 April, enabling

effective communication with Baghdad. A new telephone exchange has been installed at the United Nations Office. The Government of Iraq has given approval for the installation of the United Nations VHF network in the centre and south. This will allow observers to communicate with United Nations headquarters, which is critical for their security and ability to report in a timely manner. The Central Bank of Iraq has approved the use of the prevailing market rate of exchange for the conversion of United States dollars to Iraqi dinars. In addition, the recent receipt of some 45 new vehicles, as well as additional computers and printers, will greatly improve the current situation for all implementing agencies.

## VII. OBSERVATION MECHANISM AND ACTIVITIES

31. As at 30 May, a total of 132 out of 151 international observers were deployed in central and southern Iraq: 61 geographical observers, 14 multidisciplinary observers and 57 sectoral observers (37 from WFP, 9 from WHO, 8 from UNICEF, 2 from FAO and one from UNESCO). The remaining sectoral observers will be fielded by agencies prior to the arrival of the relevant commodities. Some 41 geographical observers are fielded daily and are deployed in pairs to work on a tour of five days in Baghdad and the surrounding governorates, followed by a longer tour of 12 days in the more distant governorates. In the food sector, 22 international observers assisted by 150 national staff are deployed by WFP daily in each of the central and southern governorates in teams consisting of one or 2 international observers and 10 local assistants. Geographical and sectoral observers submit observation reports either daily or weekly. The Humanitarian Coordinator brings any major discrepancies to the attention of the Government of Iraq for corrective action.

32. In the food sector, observers track commodities from their arrival to governorate warehouses, silos and mills. At governorate warehouses, observers check the quantities of commodities received, the dates of arrival and the contract numbers. Stock checks are conducted and, if discrepancies are found, they are discussed with warehouse officials and noted in observation reports. At silos, observers note contract numbers, the amount of grain received and dispatched to mills on a weekly basis and storage conditions. Sectoral observers also relate letters of credit numbers to the Security Council Committee contract numbers and check the quality of the wheat. Samples of the wheat flour produced are collected by WFP to make a comparative evaluation of flour produced in all governorates. Random spot checks of flour/food agents and households in rural and urban areas are also made by WFP to verify that the distribution of commodities is carried out efficiently and equitably. Geographical observers interview beneficiaries in streets, markets and at food/flour agents to check whether families have received their rations and how many days each commodity lasts. WFP is conducting household surveys and spot checks to obtain more detailed information on food security issues.

33. The Multidisciplinary Observation Unit (MDOU) comprises international experts, who maintain liaison with United Nations agencies to coordinate the overall observation strategy in the following sectors: food logistics, pharmaceuticals, nutrition, water/sanitation/chemicals, public health, hospital equipment, agricultural inputs and machinery, education and electricity. Based

in Baghdad, this Unit prepares its own independent weekly analysis of the findings of the Geographical Observation Unit (GOU) and sectoral agencies for direct transmission to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in New York. The MDOU also utilizes data collected by the GOU and agencies to track commodities from their arrival in Iraq through to their final distribution. Tracking requirements vary according to each sector. In the food sector, commodities are tracked by reference to documents such as Lloyd's Register's authentication of goods arriving in Iraq; computer printouts obtained from warehouse managers; computer allocation of goods; and observation forms compiled by United Nations personnel showing actual stock positions. Any discrepancies are investigated by the MDOU. The aim of the tracking is to ensure that commodities are received according to contract and are distributed equitably to governorates and then on to beneficiaries in a systematic way. Statistical random sampling methods are used to carry out spot checks at food/flour agents.

34. Deployment strategies and guidelines have been produced in consultation with the GOU and relevant United Nations agencies. The initial deployment of United Nations observers focused on following incoming commodities through the key points in the distribution system. As the quantity of goods increased, attention shifted to covering as many of the facilities involved as possible. All of the mills and silos used for wheat grain processing have been visited regularly. Now that observers have increased their familiarity with the tracking of resolution 986 (1995) commodities, attention is being paid to undertaking a wider range of checks in areas of specific concern.

35. The three-tier observation system for resolution 986 (1995) comprises the GOU, sectoral agencies and the MDOU. In the case of food, the GOU and WFP report separately on their observation visits to key points along the Iraqi distribution mechanism. At headquarters in Baghdad, both groups enter quantitative and qualitative information from observer reports onto their respective databases. At the end of every week, the information is synthesized into a narrative account supported by statistical tables and sent to the MDOU. If discrepancies are found in the GOU and WFP reports, multidisciplinary observers provide an independent assessment. Consequently, the three-tier observation system provides checks and balances in order to ensure confidence in both the coverage and outcome of the observation process.

36. Prior to the first arrivals of medical supplies on 9 May, WHO observers had conducted a thorough assessment and analysis of the drug distribution system of the Government. A computerized programme had also been set up to follow medical supplies as they arrived, which, for the first time, allowed the speedy monitoring of stock positions country-wide, as well as an immediate check of the actual availability within each governorate. The computerized programme includes a master list of all medical items included in the distribution plan, with the Security Council Committee reference number. In this way, all shipments can be carefully monitored at all levels of the drug distribution system. At present, WHO has four teams of observers in central and southern Iraq; each team is composed of one international pharmacist assisted by one national pharmacist. A follow-up mechanism has been developed by the Ministry of Health and the MDOU in cases where discrepancies are identified during observation. WHO has also been in contact with the quality control laboratory

in Baghdad to ensure that no delays hamper the timely distribution of drugs and medical supplies.

37. Although as at 26 May no commodities other than food and medicine had reached Iraq, the United Nations observation mechanism continued preparations in the other sectors to observe their eventual distribution. Thus, in collaboration with relevant departments, FAO has established observation procedures and has suggested a priority list of projects to be implemented as soon as they are approved by the Security Council Committee. To ensure adequate storage of incoming commodities, FAO is now preparing warehouses in Baghdad and Basrah, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, because of their potential dual use, all equipment and commodities used for agricultural spraying are strictly controlled by FAO, which also manages a warehouse storing required helicopter spare parts. With regard to the water and sanitation sector, UNICEF has updated its database and developed a system to track the delivery of all supplies. UNICEF and UNESCO have agreed on observation responsibilities with regard to education and UNDP has refined the observation criteria for the electricity sector.

38. From the time food commodities began to arrive in Iraq on 20 March until 30 May, geographical observers had conducted a total of 5,280 visits in the 15 central and southern governorates of Iraq: 267 to the 24 warehouses; 187 to the 19 silos; 570 to the 99 mills; 2,021 to food/flour agents; and 2,235 interviews with beneficiaries.

39. Over the past three months, United Nations personnel have enjoyed the requisite freedom of movement. Visas are granted to all staff promptly; they are issued upon arrival at Habbaniyah airport, which the Government of Iraq has authorized for the use of international staff. Identity cards from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which permit unrestricted travel throughout the country, have now been issued to all observers and other staff involved in implementing resolution 986 (1995). In the 15 central and southern governorates, the overall security situation for United Nations personnel and their operations has been stable.

40. In general, through sustained liaison, United Nations observers have been granted satisfactory access to relevant information and to Iraqi officials. Contact with officials in warehouses, silos and mills and with food/flour agents has been generally smooth. With regard to relations with the government facilitators, government complaints have been expressed on four occasions about the pertinence of some questions asked by observers and their attitude as regards local traditions. The United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator has also expressed concern about five occasions when facilitators have interfered with the observation process, including interviews with food/flour agents and beneficiaries. These issues have been resolved to the satisfaction of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq. The United Nations will continue to keep all these concerns under close review to ensure that the work of observers remains unimpeded.

41. As at 30 May, out of 20 allocated United Nations observers, 15 were deployed in the three northern governorates: 3 geographical observers and 12 sectoral observers (3 from WFP, 4 from WHO, 2 from FAO and one each from UNICEF,

UNESCO and UNDP). In observing food distribution, 3 WFP international observers and 80 national staff are fielded daily. In response to complaints from local authorities in Erbil that the wheat flour distributed in April was not fit for human consumption, WFP sent samples to laboratories abroad. The results clearly showed that the quality of the wheat flour met accepted international standards.

42. An observation plan for the discribution of medical goods was drawn up by WHO in consultation with local authorities in April. It was put into effect upon the arrival of the first medical supplies in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah on 28 May. The shipment, a small quantity of intravenous solution, was unloaded at the WHO-managed warehouse in Erbil and immediately inspected. On 29 May, distribution started in Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah in the presence of United Nations observers.

## VIII. OBSERVATIONS ON EFFICIENCY, EQUITABILITY AND ADEQUACY

43. The United Nations is responsible for determining whether efficient, equitable and adequate distribution of commodities has occurred. To date, the only sector represented in sufficient quantities to assess whether equitable distribution has taken place has been food and related items.

### Efficiency

44. With minor exceptions resulting from normal handling losses and packaging damages, the commodities have been transported efficiently throughout the country; clear, up-to-date computer and manual records on commodities are kept in the governorate warehouses; foodstuffs are consistently stored in hygienic conditions; and food/flour agents collect the rations for their clients according to plan, following a monthly calendar. Since 20 March, United Nations observers have not detected any significant or unacceptable losses during the handling and processing of resolution 986 (1995) commodities. To date, at Umm Qasr, losses during handling amounted to 1.3 per cent, which is considered acceptable. Observers regularly report on any wastage due to poor storage during transport to governorates/beneficiaries if it occurs. No major discrepancies have been reported, however. Losses through rain damage have been insignificant. One truck was hijacked in Basrah and the Iraqi authorities are investigating.

45. With regard to the processing of wheat, analyses have shown that the average national extraction rate is about 90 per cent yield of flour. There was little difference between mills, with extraction rates ranging between 87.6 and 90.2 per cent. However, geographical and sectoral observers have noted repeatedly that many mills currently operate at maximum capacity with outdated equipment, thereby creating a risk of breakdowns that could have a negative effect on the production of flour. Port equipment in Umm Qasr, such as vacuum suction pumps for off-loading bulk cargo, oblique gantry cranes, forklifts and mobile cranes, are also required.

Equitability

46. Sufficient observations at the governorate level were carried out during April and May to indicate that the distribution system is working equitably to bring available commodities to all governorates. Ministry of Trade allocations to governorates have been verified by spot checks on warehouse stock levels. WFP reports that virtually no governorate appears to have received significantly less of any single commodity. Results of observations so far confirm that registered beneficiaries have received their rations. No major discrepancies were reported in the central and southern governorates. In the three northern governorates, a few cases of irregularities have been reported, such as double registration, inaccurate scales and extra charges added by some food agents. Throughout the country, all indications suggest that, during the two months of the actual distribution of commodities, all citizens registered under the ration system were receiving a quantitatively and qualitatively identical food basket. In April, official statistics, checked by WFP, showed that 22.1 million Iraqis had received the upgraded flour ration.

47. United Nations observers have begun to focus attention on areas of specific concern in order to verify guaranteed access to the rationing system for all segments of the Iraqi population. In this respect, the MDOU has produced guidelines that are being used by geographical and sectoral observers. These guidelines distinguish three possible reasons why citizens might not be receiving the resolution 986 (1995) rations to which they are entitled: the person is in the process of registering, the person has chosen not to register or the person has been denied registration Should anyone appear to have been denied access to resolution 986 (1995) rations, verification by another GOU or WFP team takes place, followed by an audit by the MDOU to confirm or question the original findings. This procedure is designed to ensure that a thorough and authoritative conclusion is reached. To date, 2,267 observations have been carried out in the governorates of Basrah, Dhi Qar, Maysan and Ta'mim following the agreed procedures. One purpose of the visits is to attempt to locate groups of people who may have been denied access to the rationing system. Although no systematic irregularities with the registration/distribution system have been identified, following reports that some 400 families had been evicted from Kirkuk, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator approached the Government of Iraq to ensure that their entitlement to resolution 986 (1995) rations had not been affected. The United Nations has taken action to provide such rations to families who have reached Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Subsequently, the Humanitarian Coordinator was assured by the Government of Iraq that these evictions had been halted and that some families had already returned.

Adequacy

48. United Nations nutritionists have concluded that the current food ration under resolution 986 (1995) provides food and nutrient supply at basic survival level. It provides 2,030 calories, which can be compared with a desirable minimum of not less than 2,500 calories per capita per day. Compared with basic survival needs, WFP estimates that the resolution 986 (1995) food basket supplies 93 per cent of the caloric needs, 100 per cent of required protein and 97 per cent of thiamine needs. However, it covers only 69 per cent of iron, 41 per cent of niacin and vitamin B12 and 13 per cent of calcium. The vegetable

oil, fortified with vitamin A, has not been assessed in terms of adequacy at the individual level. Since iron deficiency is an issue of public health concern, there is scope to improve further the nutritional status of expectant women and children through the fortification of flour with iron. Even if the ration were to be upgraded to provide 2,500 calories per day, there might be little real impact on nutritional status until there were significant improvements in health services, sanitation and access to clean water.

49. Any assessment of the adequacy of resolution 986 (1995) medical supplies in meeting the health needs of the population is hampered by the slow and partial arrival of medicines and medical supplies. Indeed, the continuous degradation of the health sector has been exacerbated by this situation. According to information provided by the Ministry of Health, no more than 4 per cent of the medicines needed in Iraq were available during the past five months. The number of surgical operations, performed mostly for emergencies, has decreased by 17 per cent and laboratory tests by 8 per cent compared with the same period in 1996. The present low bed occupancy rate in hospitals and the low use of health facilities does not reflect the magnitude of morbidity, which would be the basis for a realistic assessment of adequacy. It is hoped that, with the arrival of significant quantities of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, it will be possible to apply standard indicators that will help to assess the health situation more adequately. To that end, an inter-agency working group (WHO, UNICEF, the GOU and the MDOU) has been established. In addition, a joint working group between the Ministry of Health and WHO has been set up to collect information at the facility level. This will be used for an objective assessment of the impact of arrivals on the quality of care and of the general adequacy of medical supplies to meet the needs of the country.

50. Although the non-arrival to date of supplies for the water, sanitation, agricultural, education and electricity sectors makes it impossible to comment from observation on the adequacy of those inputs, United Nations agencies stress that the allocations in the distribution plan are not, in their assessment, sufficient to meet the basic needs of their relevant sectors. For example, in the electricity sector, the power supply system is in a precarious condition, adversely affecting water supplies and medical services. Power cuts range from 2 to 20 hours a day in most regions. The funds needed to rehabilitate the power system in the central and southern regions to a minimal level are estimated at a much higher figure than the funds allocated in the distribution plan; the same applies to the situation in the three northern governorates. Monthly water quality control data have shown consistently high rates of contamination throughout the 15 central and southern governorates, with more than 40 per cent in Basrah and Dhi Qar. Overall, water systems are estimated to be working at less than 50 per cent capacity, which has severely reduced access to potable water. The non-arrival of agricultural inputs has not only delayed improvements to this sector, but has also left unchecked a worsening situation, with endemic and zoonotic diseases on the increase.

51. Recently, United Nations agencies have highlighted urgent needs that are not covered in the present distribution plan. For example, in the food sector, WFP continues to assist vulnerable groups throughout the country who are in need of targeted nutritional assistance in addition to the food ration. Similarly, internally displaced persons in northern Iraq and in the governorates of

Nineveh, Basrah and Nasiriyeh require additional assistance, estimated at $2 million, for the provision of non-food items (blankets, cooking utensils, heaters) and the rehabilitation of their living quarters. In the agricultural sector, FAO considers that resolution 986 (1995) is not covering emergency needs (for example, campaigns to control screw worm outbreaks, vegetable seed requirements or animal vaccination campaigns in central and southern Iraq). These inputs are valued at approximately $4.3 million. In the field of education, UNESCO believes that a sum estimated at $1.8 million is required for projects to support street children and handicapped children and for the rehabilitation of day care centres in disadvantaged regions of Iraq. Finally, UNICEF is of the opinion that $13.5 million is required to meet urgent humanitarian needs, inter alia, for immunization, nutrition or access to water and sanitation.

## IX. OBSERVATIONS

52. The programme authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 986 (1995) is unique among all humanitarian assistance operations undertaken by the United Nations in that it seeks to mitigate some of the negative effects of sanctions being imposed on the recipient country. While the operation is financed from income accruing as a result of a limited exception to the sanctions regime, the resolution prescribes numerous safeguards to be implemented in order to ensure that the humanitarian assistance is not used for purposes other than those specifically authorized and that it benefits, in equal measure, the needy civilian population as a whole. Also, as a result of the unsettled political and military situation in the northern governorates of Iraq, the resolution lays down special arrangements for the provision of assistance to the population in that area, adding considerably to the complexity of the operation.

53. While every effort was made to anticipate potential problems in the process leading up to the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding on the basis of which the programme is being executed, the complicated nature of the programme, including its managerial, administrative and financial aspects, has led to a number of difficulties and delays in the initial stages of its implementation. I am pleased that the Secretariat and the various participating agencies have now been able to overcome most, if not all, of these problems, as reflected in the body of the present report. At the same time, I am troubled by the persistent lags and other difficulties encountered in the processing of applications, which have resulted in major delays in the provision of several items, in particular medicine and pharmaceutical supplies, of which there is demonstrably a critical and sometimes desperate shortage. It is my sincere hope that this situation can soon be remedied with the cooperation of all concerned so as to ensure, should the Council decide to extend the programme, that steps are taken to include in the distribution plan the necessary provisions to satisfy also the unmet needs of an urgent nature mentioned earlier in the report.

54. In the light of the experience gained in the implementation of the programme in the past six months and bearing in mind the continuing humanitarian crisis in Iraq, I recommend the renewal of the programme for a further period of six months.

Annex I

Summary of food commodity arrivals in Iraq under resolution 986 (1995), as at 28 May 1997

| Commodity | Amount allocated per distribution plan (6 months) (Tons) | Total amount received[a] (Tons) | Percentage of distribution plan allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetable ghee | 127 782 | 29 399 | 23 |
| Infant formula | 8 100 | 3 141 | 39 |
| Pulses | 127 782 | 28 059 | 22 |
| Rice | 319 458 | 62 662 | 20 |
| Salt | 19 164 | 3 564 | 19 |
| Sugar | 255 564 | 15 475 | 6 |
| Tea | 19 164 | 1 103 | 6 |
| Wheat grain | 1 419 807[b] | 533 315 | 38 |
| Toilet soap | 32 694 | 5 805 | 18 |
| Detergent | 45 768 | 9 125 | 20 |
| Total | 2 375 283 | 691 648 | 29 |

[a] Source: MDOU report of 28 May 1997.

[b] Distribution plan figures cite wheat flour requirements. The yield ratio of flour milled from wheat grain is estimated at 9:10.

Annex II

Arrival, distribution and current stock levels of food commodities under resolution 986 (1995) in Iraqi governorates

(Tons)

| Governorate | | Detergent | Toilet soap | Iodized salt | Infant formula | Tea | Wheat* | Rice | Vegetable ghee | Pulses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nineveh | Arrived | 462.00 | 325.00 | 239.00 | 113.00 | 37.78 | 55 852.00 | 5 289.00 | 2 681.00 | 2 102.00 | 67 100.78 |
| | Distributed | 374.00 | 251.00 | - | 14.00 | | 49 129.00 | 4 387.00 | 1 673.00 | 1 615.00 | 57 443.00 |
| | In stock | 88.00 | 74.00 | 239.00 | 99.00 | 37.78 | 6 723.00 | 902.00 | 1 008.00 | 487.00 | 9 657.78 |
| Ta'mim | Arrived | 264.00 | 201.00 | 71.00 | 113.00 | 53.52 | - | 1 670.00 | 1 150.00 | 918.00 | 4 440.52 |
| | Distributed | 268.00 | 188.00 | - | 12.00 | - | - | 1 474.00 | 762.00 | 757.00 | 3 461.00 |
| | In stock | -4.00[b] | 13.00 | 71.00 | 101.00 | 53.52 | - | 196.00 | 388.00 | 161.00 | 979.52 |
| Baghdad | Arrived | 1 772.00 | 1 247.00 | 955.00 | 651.00 | 226.80 | 166 256.00 | 9 108.00 | 6 510.00 | 5 922.00 | 192 647.80 |
| | Distributed | 1 206.00 | 876.00 | - | 89.00 | - | 119 976.00 | 3 686.00 | 3 362.00 | 3 630.00 | 132 825.00 |
| | In stock | 566.00 | 371.00 | 955.00 | 562.00 | 226.80 | 46 280.00 | 5 422.00 | 3 148.00 | 2 292.00 | 59 822.80 |
| Salahaddin | Arrived | 330.00 | 273.00 | 134.00 | 112.00 | 37.78 | 8 115.00 | 2 167.00 | 1 174.00 | 976.00 | 13 318.78 |
| | Distributed | 284.00 | 199.00 | - | 12.00 | - | 6 551.00 | 1 903.00 | 806.00 | 759.00 | 10 514.00 |
| | In stock | 46.00 | 74.00 | 134.00 | 100.00 | 37.78 | 1 564.00 | 264.00 | 368.00 | 217.00 | 2 804.78 |
| Diyala | Arrived | 308.00 | 251.00 | 100.00 | 74.00 | 40.64 | 37 631.00 | 2 864.00 | 1 067.00 | 1 206.00 | 43 541.64 |
| | Distributed | 308.00 | 223.00 | - | 14.00 | - | 35 357.00 | 2 381.00 | 1 043.00 | 960.00 | 40 286.00 |
| | In stock | - | 28.00 | 100.00 | 60.00 | 40.64 | 2 274.00 | 483.00 | 24.00 | 246.00 | 3 255.64 |
| Anbar | Arrived | 374.00 | 293.00 | 197.00 | 112.00 | 58.04 | 3 101.00 | 2 869.00 | 1 003.00 | 1 231.00 | 9 238.04 |
| | Distributed | 320.00 | 224.00 | - | 17.00 | - | 1 041.00 | 2 273.00 | 909.00 | 898.00 | 5 682.00 |
| | In stock | 54.00 | 69.00 | 197.00 | 95.00 | 58.04 | 2 060.00 | 596.00 | 94.00 | 333.00 | 3 556.04 |
| Babil | Arrived | 255.00 | 167.00 | 172.00 | 69.00 | 40.57 | 32 717.00 | 1 536.00 | 1 048.00 | 1 045.00 | 37 049.57 |
| | Distributed | 255.00 | 166.00 | - | 7.00 | - | 24 790.00 | 1 495.00 | 725.00 | 710.00 | 28 148.00 |
| | In stock | - | 1.00 | 172.00 | 62.00 | 40.57 | 7 927.00 | 41.00 | 323.00 | 335.00 | 8 901.57 |



.../

| Governorate | | Detergent | Toilet soap | Iodized salt | Infant formula | Tea | Wheat* | Rice | Vegetable ghee | Pulses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karbala | Arrived | 220.00 | 155.00 | 128.00 | 93.00 | 36.04 | 16 996.00 | 1 710.00 | 742.00 | 804.00 | 20 874.04 |
| | Distributed | 220.00 | 154.00 | - | 11.00 | - | 14 221.00 | 1 563.00 | 626.00 | 579.00 | 17 374.00 |
| | In stock | - | 1.00 | 128.00 | 82.00 | 36.04 | 2 775.00 | 147.00 | 116.00 | 225.00 | 3 500.04 |
| Najaf | Arrived | 308.00 | 248.00 | 94.00 | 93.00 | 37.12 | 16 255.00 | 2 108.00 | 1 038.00 | 835.00 | 21 016.12 |
| | Distributed | 258.00 | 143.00 | - | 25.00 | - | 15 111.00 | 1 937.00 | 772.00 | 686.00 | 18 932.00 |
| | In stock | 50.00 | 105.00 | 94.00 | 68.00 | 37.12 | 1 144.00 | 171.00 | 266.00 | 149.00 | 2 084.12 |
| Qadisiyah | Arrived | 308.00 | 222.00 | 114.00 | 94.00 | 20.27 | 13 307.00 | 2 145.00 | 1 162.00 | 1 688.00 | 19 060.27 |
| | Distributed | 268.00 | 188.00 | - | 16.00 | - | 10 689.00 | 1 900.00 | 949.00 | 1 453.00 | 15 463.00 |
| | In stock | 40.00 | 34.00 | 114.00 | 78.00 | 20.27 | 2 618.00 | 245.00 | 213.00 | 235.00 | 3 597.27 |
| Muthanna | Arrived | 176.00 | 120.00 | 78.00 | 113.00 | 20.30 | 9 459.00 | 1 303.00 | 589.00 | 603.00 | 12 461.30 |
| | Distributed | 161.00 | 113.00 | - | 16.00 | - | 7 913.00 | 830.00 | 454.00 | 421.00 | 9 908.00 |
| | In stock | 15.00 | 7.00 | 78.00 | 97.00 | 20.30 | 1 546.00 | 473.00 | 135.00 | 182.00 | 2 553.30 |
| Basrah | Arrived | 574.00 | 349.00 | 165.00 | 280.00 | 145.48 | 34 584.00 | 4 547.00 | 1 678.00 | 1 759.00 | 44 081.48 |
| | Distributed | 574.00 | 350.00 | - | 49.00 | - | 32 917.00 | 4 223.00 | 1 412.00 | 1 461.00 | 40 986.00 |
| | In stock | - | -1.00* | 165.00 | 231.00 | 145.48 | 1 667.00 | 324.00 | 266.00 | 298.00 | 3 095.48 |
| Maysan | Arrived | 264.00 | 200.00 | 114.00 | 169.00 | 20.30 | 7 132.00 | 1 836.00 | 720.00 | 812.00 | 11 267.30 |
| | Distributed | 238.00 | 124.00 | - | 40.00 | - | 5 556.00 | 1 673.00 | 669.00 | 618.00 | 8 918.00 |
| | In stock | 26.00 | 76.00 | 114.00 | 129.00 | 20.30 | 1 576.00 | 163.00 | 51.00 | 194.00 | 2 349.30 |
| Dhi Qar | Arrived | 352.00 | 252.00 | 214.00 | 223.00 | 93.04 | 19 203.00 | 3 469.00 | 1 814.00 | 1 380.00 | 27 000.04 |
| | Distributed | 352.00 | 252.00 | - | 27.00 | - | 16 527.00 | 2 840.00 | 1 136.00 | 1 068.00 | 22 202.00 |
| | In stock | - | - | 214.00 | 196.00 | 93.04 | 2 676.00 | 629.00 | 678.00 | 312.00 | 4 798.04 |
| Wasit | Arrived | 277.00 | 201.00 | 152.00 | 74.00 | 37.78 | 25 093.00 | 2 126.00 | 886.00 | 991.00 | 29 837.78 |
| | Distributed | 277.00 | 194.00 | - | 11.00 | - | 19 851.00 | 1 904.00 | 787.00 | 788.00 | 23 812.00 |
| | In stock | - | 7.00 | 152.00 | 63.00 | 37.78 | 5 242.00 | 222.00 | 99.00 | 203.00 | 6 025.78 |

| Governorate | | Detergent | Toilet soap | Iodized salt | Infant formula | Tea | Wheat* | Rice | Vegetable ghee | Pulses | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dahuk | Arrived | 260.00 | 153.00 | 97.00 | 172.00 | 24.13 | 12 435.00 | 2 076.00 | 978.00 | 908.00 | 17 003.13 |
| | Distributed | 173.00 | 121.00 | - | 15.00 | | 11 468.00 | 1 128.00 | 434.00 | 439.00 | 13 778.00 |
| | In stock | 87.00 | 32.00 | 97.00 | 157.00 | 24.13 | 867.00 | 948.00 | 544.00 | 469.00 | 3 225.13 |
| Erbil | Arrived | 334.00 | 257.00 | 140.00 | 205.00 | 49.50 | 19 466.00 | 2 667.00 | 1 372.00 | 1 292.00 | 25 782.50 |
| | Distributed | 152.00 | 107.00 | - | 54.00 | | 19 213.00 | 1 079.00 | 431.00 | 647.00 | 21 683.00 |
| | In stock | 182.00 | 150.00 | 140.00 | 151.00 | 49.50 | 253.00 | 1 588.00 | 941.00 | 645.00 | 4 099.50 |
| Sulaymaniyah | Arrived | 330.00 | 311.00 | 280.00 | 251.00 | 73.75 | 23 547.00 | 3 284.00 | 1 617.00 | 1 454.00 | 31 147.75 |
| | Distributed | 166.00 | 116.00 | - | 11.00 | | 17 511.00 | 1 176.00 | 470.00 | 437.00 | 19 887.00 |
| | In stock | 164.00 | 195.00 | 280.00 | 240.00 | 73.75 | 6 036.00 | 2 108.00 | 1 147.00 | 1 017.00 | 11 260.75 |
| Total | Arrived | 7 168.00 | 5 225.00 | 3 444.00 | 3 011.00 | 1 052.84 | 501 049.00 | 52 774.00 | 27 219.00 | 25 926.00 | 626 868.84 |
| | Distributed | 5 854.00 | 3 989.00 | - | 440.00 | | 407 821.00 | 37 852.00 | 17 420.00 | 17 926.00 | 491 302.00 |
| | In stock | 1 314.00 | 1 236.00 | 3 444.00 | 2 571.00 | 1 052.84 | 93 228.00 | 14 922.00 | 9 799.00 | 8 000.00 | 135 566.84 |

Source: MDOU report of 28 May 1997

* Distribution plan figures cite wheat flour requirements. The yield ratio of flour milled from wheat grain is estimated at 9:10

[a] Because arrivals were insufficient for complete distribution, governorate warehouses used their own stocks to make up the balance.

[b] In Ta'mim, four mills receive wheat to produce flour for Sulaymaniyah governorate (shown under Sulaymaniyah). The other mill in Ta'mim receives wheat from Diyala governorate (it produces 6 per cent of Ta'mim's flour requirement). Diyala supplies the remaining 94 per cent of Ta'mim's flour requirement (shown under Diyala).

Annex III

Observations under resolution 986 (1995) from 20 March to 30 May 1997

| Governorate | Number of observations by geographical observers | Number of observations by sectoral observers[a] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southern and central | | | |
| Anbar | 71 | 57 | 128 |
| Babil | 236 | 82 | 318 |
| Baghdad | 1 186 | 216 | 1 402 |
| Basrah | 551 | 105 | 656 |
| Dhi Qar | 301 | 59 | 360 |
| Diyala | 351 | 75 | 426 |
| Karbala | 79 | 53 | 132 |
| Maysan | 247 | 52 | 299 |
| Muthanna | 85 | 40 | 125 |
| Najaf | 58 | 57 | 115 |
| Nineveh | 98 | 58 | 156 |
| Qadisiyah | 142 | 50 | 192 |
| Salahaddin | 189 | 62 | 251 |
| Ta'mim | 518 | 26 | 544 |
| Wasit | 115 | 21 | 176 |
| Total, southern and central governorates | 4 227 | 1 053 | 5 280 |
| Total, three northern governorates | 43 | 26 052[b] | 26 095 |
| Grand total | 4 270 | 27 105 | 31 375 |

[a] Observations by international WFP staff.

[b] Sectoral observations in the three northern governorates were made by national staff supervised by three international WFP staff.

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